UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/741
2 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 137

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Yugoslavia 1/ for an initial period of 12 months to maintain the cease-fire agreed to by the three Yugoslav parties (the President of the Republic of Serbia, the President of the Republic of Croatia and the Secretary of State for National Defence of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) at Geneva on 23 November 1991 and to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslav crisis. The basic concept of the operation called for United Nations troops and civilian police monitors to be deployed in certain areas in Croatia designated as United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs). These Protected Areas are divided into four sectors: Sector East (Eastern Slavonia, which includes the areas known as Baranja and Western Srem), Sector North (the northern part of the Krajina UNPA), Sector South (the southern part of the Krajina UNPA) and Sector West (Western Slavonia).

2. By the same resolution the Council requested the Secretary-General immediately to deploy those elements of the Force which could assist in developing an implementation plan for the earliest possible full deployment of the Force for approval by the Council and a budget that together would maximize the contribution of the Yugoslav parties to offsetting its costs and in all other ways secure the most efficient and cost-effective operation possible.

3. The implementation plan for the deployment of UNPROFOR and revised cost estimates were contained in annexes I and II to the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council dated 2 April 1992, 2/ and were based on the recommendations and findings of the advance party. In addition, the contributions of the Yugoslav parties were factored into these revised cost estimates.

4. By its resolution 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992 the Security Council approved the report of the Secretary-General dated 2 April 1992 2/ and decided to authorize the earliest possible full deployment of the Force. The Council also appealed to all parties and others concerned in Bosnia-Herzegovina to cooperate with the efforts of the European Community to bring about a cease-fire and a negotiated political solution.

5. In a report to the General Assembly dated 6 March 1992 (A/46/236/Add.1), the cost of UNPROFOR had been estimated at $620,676,000 gross ($616,280,000 net) for the first 12 months, including pre-implementation activities associated with the deployment of military liaison officers to Yugoslavia in accordance with Security Council resolutions 727 (1992) and 740 (1992). Subsequently, the General Assembly by its resolution 46/233 of 19 March 1992 appropriated an amount of $251,500,000 gross ($250,000,000 net). The amount appropriated was believed to be adequate until October 1992, pending the Secretary-General's submission for additional requirements to the forty-seventh session of the Assembly.

II. ENLARGEMENTS OF THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE

6. The original mandate of UNPROFOR, which called for the deployment of United Nations troops and police monitors in certain areas in Croatia designated as United Nations Protected Areas, has been enlarged by seven separate decisions of the Security Council. As at mid-November 1992 the enlargements provided for the following:

(a) The reopening of Sarajevo airport;

(b) Monitoring of the "pink zones";

(c) Border control in the United Nations Protected Areas;

(d) Protection of humanitarian relief convoys in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(e) Protection of Muslim and Croat detainees released from Serb detention camps in the northern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina and taken to transit facilities in Croatia;

(f) Monitoring of the arrangements agreed to for the complete withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Croatia, the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and the removal of heavy weapons from neighbouring areas of Croatia and Montenegro in cooperation with the European Community Monitoring Mission;

(g) Monitoring compliance with the ban on military flights, including the placement of observers where necessary at airfields in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and ensuring, through an appropriate mechanism for approval and inspection, that the purpose of flights to and from Bosnia and Herzegovina other than those banned by Security Council resolution 781 (1992) is consistent with Security Council resolutions.

7. The operational plans associated with the enlargements are set out in chapter III of the present report.

A. The reopening of Sarajevo airport

8. It is recalled that in a report to the Security Council dated 6 June 1992, 3/ the Secretary-General requested the Council's authorization for a change in the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR in order to reopen Sarajevo airport for the delivery of humanitarian supplies and related purposes, under the exclusive authority of the United Nations. On 5 June 1992, an agreement to that effect was signed by all the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and separately by a representative of the Bosnian Serb side. In order for UNPROFOR to take over full responsibility for the functioning and security of Sarajevo airport, the Secretary-General proposed that a fifth UNPROFOR sector headquarters be established at Sarajevo, in addition to the four sectors listed in paragraph 1 above, and that

UNPROFOR's strength be increased by an infantry battalion of some 1,000 persons, 60 military observers, 40 civilian police, additional military and civilian staff for the Sarajevo Sector headquarters and possibly some technical personnel, including engineers and airport staff.

9. By its resolution 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, the Security Council decided to enlarge the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR in accordance with the Secretary-General's report. 3/ The Council authorized the Secretary-General to deploy, when he judged it appropriate, (a) the military observers, who would supervise the withdrawal of anti-aircraft weapons and the concentration of heavy weapons at agreed locations in order to create security conditions for the reopening of the airport, and (b) related technical personnel, who would undertake an evaluation of the airport's serviceability, the condition of its equipment and the measures required to control and receive aircraft, offload stores and control the flow of humanitarian aid. As a result, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to seek its authorization for the deployment of the additional elements of UNPROFOR, after he had reported to the Council that all the conditions necessary for them to carry out the mandate approved by the Security Council, including an effective and durable cease-fire, had been fulfilled.

10. In a statement to the Security Council on 29 June 1992, 4/ the Secretary-General informed the Council that considerable progress had been made towards the assumption by UNPROFOR of responsibility for the Sarajevo airport. He endorsed the recommendation of the Force Commander that UNPROFOR must seize the opportunity offered by those developments and requested the Council to grant the authorization to deploy the additional elements of UNPROFOR necessary to secure the airport and make it operational.

11. By its resolution 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992, the Security Council authorized the Secretary-General to deploy immediately additional elements of UNPROFOR to ensure the security and functioning of the Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in accordance with his report dated 6 June 1992. 3/

12. In a subsequent report to the Security Council dated 10 July 1992, 5/ the Secretary-General informed the Council that as the Sarajevo airport operation had taken shape, it had become apparent that the initial estimates of the additions required to the strength of UNPROFOR were inadequate. The planned deployment of three small battalions rather than one reinforced battalion, as originally envisaged, and the need for air traffic control and handling elements, an artillery-locating radar platoon, a helicopter unit, a signals platoon and a medical platoon had raised the total number of additional military personnel required to some 1,600 instead of 1,000.

13. The Security Council, by its resolution 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992, authorized the Secretary-General to deploy immediately the requested additional elements of UNPROFOR to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

B. Monitoring of the "pink zones"

14. In another report to the Security Council dated 26 June 1992, 6/ the Secretary-General addressed the issue of the "pink zones", that is, certain areas of Croatia that were controlled by Serb forces and populated largely by Serbs, but that were outside the boundaries of the UNPAs. The Secretary-General recommended a series of measures (described in para. 32 below) to be taken, under UNPROFOR supervision, in order to ensure a reasonable chance of avoiding further conflict and to stabilize the situation, with a view to the orderly restoration of Croatian authority in these areas.

15. By its resolution 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992, the Security Council authorized the strengthening of UNPROFOR by the addition of up to 60 military observers and 120 civilian police to perform the functions envisaged in paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report, 6/ (repeated in para. 32 below) with the agreement of the Government of Croatia and others concerned.

C. Border control in the United Nations Protected Areas

16. Since the United Nations peace-keeping plan was accepted by the parties and approved by the Security Council, the Republics in the area have acquired an international legal personality and three have become Member States of the United Nations. During meetings with the Force Commander in Zagreb, the Croatian authorities had repeatedly raised the issue of the control of the UNPA boundaries where these coincide with what are now international borders. Sector East shares borders with Hungary and Serbia; the other three sectors (North, South and West) share borders with Bosnia and Herzegovina. The economic sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) by resolution 757 (1992) have added a new dimension to the issue. At the same time, the Force Commander reported that the change in the demographic composition of the UNPAs owing to the influx of Serb refugees is a subject of special concern to the Government of Croatia. The Croatian authorities also expressed concern about the possible movement of natural resources and even dismantled industrial infrastructure from Baranja and Eastern Slavonia into Serbia.

17. In a report to the Security Council dated 27 July 1992, 7/ the Secretary-General requested the Council to approve a further enlargement of the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR. The Secretary-General recommended that UNPROFOR be given the authority to control the entry of civilians into the UNPAs and that it should also have the powers to perform immigration and customs functions at the UNPA borders where these coincide with international frontiers.

18. By its resolution 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992, the Security Council authorized the enlargements of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength as recommended by the Secretary-General.

D. Protection of humanitarian relief convoys in Bosnia and Herzegovina

19. The Secretary-General, in a further report to the Security Council dated 10 September 1992, 8/ recommended that the strength and mandate of UNPROFOR be enlarged to provide protective support for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. That recommendation was based on the assumption that all resources, such as military personnel, equipment and logistic support, would be provided at no cost to the United Nations and that the contributing countries, or other Member States on a voluntary basis, would cover the additional United Nations administrative expenses associated with that enlargement.

20. By its resolution 776 (1992) of 14 September 1992, the Security Council authorized the enlargements of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength in Bosnia and Herzegovina to perform the functions outlined in the report of the Secretary-General, including the protection of convoys of released detainees if requested by the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Council further urged Member States nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to provide the Secretary-General with such financial or other assistance as he deemed appropriate to assist in the performance of the functions outlined in his report.

E. Protection of Muslim and Croat detainees

21. On 10 September 1992, the Secretary-General addressed a letter 9/ to the President of the Security Council, by which he sought the Council's authority, on an exceptional basis, for UNPROFOR to use its existing resources to protect some 4,000 or more Muslim and Croat detainees who were expected to be released from Serb detention camps at Manjaca and Trnopolje in the northern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, the detainees would be taken, at their wish, to transit facilities in Croatia. The Croatian authorities had agreed to that arrangement. The agreement of the Council to the proposal was contained in a letter dated 12 September 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General. 10/

F. Demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and removal of heavy weapons from Croatia and Montenegro

22. In a subsequent report to the Security Council dated 28 September 1992, 11/ the Secretary-General requested that UNPROFOR be authorized to assume responsibility for monitoring the agreed arrangements for the withdrawal of the remaining elements of the Yugoslav National Army (JNA) from Croatia, the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and the removal of heavy weapons from neighbouring areas of Croatia and Montenegro, in cooperation with the European Community Monitoring Mission.

23. The Council, by its resolution 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992 authorized UNPROFOR to assume the above-mentioned responsibilities. UNPROFOR's strength has been augmented by 14 military observers to fulfil the decision of the Security Council.

G. Monitoring compliance with the ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina

24. By its resolution 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992, the Security Council established a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, excluding flights in support of UNPROFOR, United Nations and other humanitarian assistance operations, in order to ensure the safety of the delivery of humanitarian assistance in that region.

25. By that resolution the Council also requested UNPROFOR (a) to monitor compliance with the ban on military flights, including the placement of observers where necessary at airfields in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and (b) to ensure, through an appropriate mechanism for approval and inspection, that the purpose of flights to and from Bosnia and Herzegovina other than those banned by the resolution was consistent with Security Council resolutions.

26. The Secretary-General, in his report to the Council dated 5 November 1992, 12/ recommended that UNPROFOR's strength be increased by 75 military observers to monitor the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and by four military officers for the Monitoring Coordination and Control Centre in Zagreb.

27. The Security Council authorized this increase in UNPROFOR's strength by its resolution 786 (1992) of 10 November 1992.

III. OPERATIONAL PLANS FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE

A. The reopening of Sarajevo airport

28. The concept of operations was to be implemented in four phases. In Phase 1, immediately following approval by the Security Council, United Nations military observers were deployed to Sarajevo to supervise the withdrawal of anti-aircraft weapons and the concentration of heavy weapons at agreed locations, as provided for in the agreement of 5 June 1992, in order to create security conditions for the reopening of the airport. At the same time, technical personnel, consisting entirely of international experts, undertook an evaluation of the airport's serviceability, the condition of its equipment and the measures required to control and receive aircraft, offload stores and control the flow of humanitarian aid.

29. In Phase 2, three infantry battalions were deployed to ensure the immediate security of the airport and its installations. In Phase 3, the personnel required to operate the airport, as well as representatives of humanitarian agencies, were deployed at the airport. Finally, in Phase 4, the airport opened for humanitarian and official flights. The special regime provided for in the agreement referred to in paragraph 8 above will continue until such time as normal life can be restored to Sarajevo and the surrounding area.

30. It was proposed to establish a fifth UNPROFOR sector headquarters at Sarajevo in order to undertake the tasks arising for the Force as a result of the above agreement and other agreements that may be achieved in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

31. It was estimated that the tasks to be performed by UNPROFOR under the terms of the airport agreement required the following additions to its strength:

(a) Three infantry battalions of 400 troops each;

(b) An air unit consisting of 139 personnel, 5 utility helicopters and 4 light observation helicopters;

(c) A 20-person artillery-mortar radar location unit;

(d) A 183-person headquarters company, including medical unit, guard unit and signals unit;

(e) A 66-person airport headquarters company composed of air traffic control, air transit control, fire protection and technical maintenance;

(f) Sixty military observers;

(g) Forty civilian police to supervise the peaceful functioning of the airport.

The UNPROFOR elements stationed at Sarajevo airport also required appropriate equipment, including armoured personnel carriers, other vehicles, communications equipment and defence stores.

B. Monitoring of the "pink zones"

32. In order to ensure a reasonable chance of avoiding conflict and to stabilize the situation in the "pink zones", the Secretary-General proposed the following course of action:

(a) A joint commission was established under the chairmanship of UNPROFOR consisting of representatives of the Government of Croatia and the local authorities in the region, with the participation of the European

Community Monitoring Mission, to oversee and monitor the process of the restoration of authority in the "pink zones" by the Government of Croatia.

(b) UNPROFOR was to assume its full responsibilities in Sectors North and South as soon as feasible and, simultaneously, was to undertake monitoring functions in the "pink zones". There was to be an immediate withdrawal of the Croatian Army, territorial defence forces and any irregular units from the "pink zones". No such elements were to re-enter the "pink zones", their withdrawal to be verified by United Nations military observers (with the exception of those disbanded and demobilized within these areas). In accordance with the plan approved by the Security Council, any remaining JNA elements were to be withdrawn to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. For the same reason, all heavy equipment to be withdrawn by JNA was to be placed in UNPROFOR custody until its removal could take place.

(c) In these circumstances, the Croatian Army was to disengage from the present line of confrontation in a manner and to a distance to be established by the Joint Commission. An appropriate number of United Nations military observers were to be deployed along the lines of confrontation and within the "pink zones", and mobile patrols were to be conducted from Sectors North and South.

(d) United Nations civilian police were to be deployed throughout the "pink zones" in order to monitor the maintenance of law and order by the existing police forces, with particular regard to the well-being of any minority groups in the areas. At a time that UNPROFOR decided was appropriate, but as soon as possible, United Nations civilian police were to supervise the restoration of authority by the Croatian police and re-establishment of the local police in proportion to the demographic structure of the areas prior to the conflict.

(e) Personnel of the European Community Monitoring Mission were to be deployed on both sides of the line of confrontation but outside United Nations Protected Areas, on the basis of a division of labour with UNPROFOR to be agreed within the Joint Commission.

(f) Prior to the reinstatement of Croatian authority in the "pink zones", a general amnesty with regard to events associated with the conflict is to be brought into effect by the Government of Croatia, thus also helping to create a climate of security in which displaced persons could return to their homes.

(g) The implementation of these measures required the strengthening of UNPROFOR by the addition of some 60 military observers and 120 civilian police.

C. Border control in the United Nations Protected Areas

33. The original plan of operation set out in the Secretary-General's report of 27 July 1992 7/ proposed that fixed checkpoints at some 46 crossing points be manned by 184 civilian police, 276 immigration and 276 customs officers. Subsequent to the issuance of that report, an assessment of traffic and trade patterns, risk and security concerns was conducted. An alternative plan is now under consideration that would funnel commercial and travel traffic to designated sites for civilian control and deploy military patrols between sites. Since armed evasion is more likely between sites, patrolling should be a military responsibility. It is proposed to deploy some 151 civilian personnel, including 11 civilian police monitors, 86 international staff and 54 local staff, including interpreters, at 15 locations. In addition, some 320 additional military personnel will be required. A small joint force of customs/military personnel is required to examine trains in Sectors East, South and North. Mobile customs detector dogs trained to detect arms and explosives are also recommended for each sector.

34. All remaining sites would be closed, barricaded if necessary, and patrolled by military personnel. Existing checkpoints located near to but not on designated border sites should be moved to the border. Designated entry/exit points would be manned by military personnel who will not allow crossings in either direction after hours, except for humanitarian purposes.

35. This enlargement of UNPROFOR's mandate will require an additional 11 civilian police monitors and 320 military personnel.

D. Protection of humanitarian relief convoys in Bosnia and Herzegovina

36. UNPROFOR's task, under its enlarged mandate, will be to support the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to deliver humanitarian relief throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in particular to provide protection, at UNHCR's request, where and when UNHCR considers such protection necessary. UNPROFOR will, when so requested by UNHCR, provide protection of convoys to UNHCR's regional centres and from them to local distribution points. UNPROFOR will also assume responsibility for the protection of United Nations facilities, including UNHCR storage centres, if so requested by UNHCR.

37. Overall command and control of the operation will be exercised by the Force Commander of UNPROFOR. A new Bosnia and Herzegovina Command will be established within UNPROFOR at the two-star level, with its headquarters at Sarajevo. The Command will assume responsibility for all peace-keeping operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, that is, the current operation at Sarajevo airport, the protective support of humanitarian convoys and of released detainees, and the work of the original United Nations military observers deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina under the original UNPROFOR mandate.

38. UNPROFOR's Bosnia and Herzegovina Command will consist of:

(a) Sector Sarajevo, commanded at present at the one-star level, to continue performing the tasks arising from the 5 June agreement and authorized by resolutions 758 (1992) and 761 (1992).

(b) Four new zones, the precise locations of which will be determined after further reconnaissance on the ground and consultation with UNHCR. In each zone there will be an infantry battalion group, whose headquarters will also need to include civilian staff to undertake political and information functions and liaison with UNHCR. It is envisaged that approximately 21 international Professional staff, 43 Field Service/General Service staff and 48 local staff will be required for these functions, including staff required for administrative support tasks.

(c) Four infantry battalion groups, each including a headquarters and a headquarters company, two armoured reconnaissance companies, two armoured infantry companies, an engineer sub-unit for route and mine clearance and ordnance disposal. The UNPROFOR units in the new zones will need to have a high degree of self-sufficiency, possessing their own front-line and second-line logistic capacity.

(d) A transport battalion of some 500 all ranks with 100 trucks and an adequate maintenance capacity.

(e) A medical evacuation capability.

(f) An engineer bridging company.

(g) A signals unit for communications within and between the zones and headquarters.

(h) Eighty United Nations military observers.

E. Protection of Muslim and Croat detainees

39. On an exceptional basis, UNPROFOR was to use its existing resources to protect some 4,000 or more Muslim and Croat detainees who were to be released from Serb detention camps at Manjaca and Trnopolje in the northern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to be taken, at their wish, to transit facilities in Croatia. The Croatian authorities had agreed to that arrangement.

40. Both the camps concerned are within 50 kilometres of UNPROFOR units already deployed in Croatia, which made it possible for UNPROFOR to provide limited assistance in accompanying land convoys from those camps to Croatia. The Secretary-General stressed, however, that such assistance by UNPROFOR to convoys of persons released from more distant camps will have to await the deployment of the additional units recommended in his report dated 10 September 1992 8/ regarding the protection of humanitarian relief convoys in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see para. 20 above).

F. Monitoring the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Croatia, demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and removal of heavy weapons from Croatia and Montenegro

41. The Yugoslav National Army (JNA) was required by the United Nations peace-keeping plan to withdraw from all other areas in Croatia following UNPROFOR's assumption of its responsibilities in the UNPAs. UNPROFOR completed its assumption of its responsibilities in all three UNPAs on 2 July 1992. None the less, JNA was still at that time occupying areas close to Dubrovnik, despite continuous efforts by UNPROFOR to secure its withdrawal. The Belgrade authorities had told the UNPROFOR Force Commander that, in view of the strategic importance of the Prevlaka peninsula, which controls the entrance to the Gulf of Kotor, JNA withdrawal would be contingent on the demilitarization of that peninsula and on a guarantee that Croatian heavy weapons would not be located in proximity to it.

42. Subsequent discussions were conducted by UNPROFOR on the matter with both sides and a proposal was elaborated by UNPROFOR that was accepted by the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Chief of Staff of the Yugoslav Army on 12 September 1992 and by the President of Croatia on 15 September 1992. Under that agreement JNA would withdraw completely from Croatia, Prevlaka would be demilitarized and heavy weapons would be removed from neighbouring areas of Croatia and Montenegro.

43. In a letter dated 21 October 1992 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, 13/ the Council was informed that the agreement under which the Yugoslav Army was to complete its withdrawal from Croatia had been successfully implemented. The last remaining units of JNA completed their withdrawal from the Prevlaka peninsula on 20 October 1992 and United Nations military observers, in cooperation with the European Community Monitoring Mission, are patrolling the area.

G. Monitoring compliance with the ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina

44. Pursuant to the provisions of resolution 770 (1992) aimed at ensuring the safety of the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Security Council decided by its resolution 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992 to establish a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina. That ban does not apply to UNPROFOR flights or to other flights in support of United Nations operations, including humanitarian assistance.

45. In order to monitor compliance with the ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to approve and inspect non-military flights to and from that Republic, UNPROFOR has developed a concept that combines the deployment of military observers at selected airfields with information obtained from technical sources.

46. The concept includes the following elements:

(a) A Monitoring Coordination and Control Centre (MCCC), which has already been established at UNPROFOR headquarters in Zagreb, will be responsible for all UNPROFOR activities arising from resolution 781 (1992).

(b) All flights, whether of fixed or rotary-wing aircraft, using the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be required to obtain prior approval from MCCC. UNHCR has attached liaison personnel to MCCC for the clearance of humanitarian assistance flights. UNPROFOR has established guidelines as to what categories of non-military flights, other than those for humanitarian assistance, will be permitted in accordance with the provision of resolution 781 (1992).

(c) All flights with destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina will be required to depart from Belgrade, Zagreb or Split, where they will be inspected. The Split airfield will be reserved for humanitarian assistance flights, which will be inspected by UNHCR. Inspections in Belgrade and Zagreb will be undertaken by UNPROFOR civilian police, with the cooperation of UNHCR as appropriate.

(d) Teams of up to five observers each will be deployed at the following 13 airfields in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro):

(i) Croatia

Pula
Split
Varazdin
Zagreb

(ii) Bosnia and Herzegovina

Banja Luka (two airfields)
Cazin
Tuzla

(iii) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Batajnica/Surcin
Kraljevo
Podgorica
Pristina

The observers at Pula, Split and Varazdin will be provided by the European Community Monitoring Mission. At Zagreb and the airfields in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) the task will be undertaken by UNPROFOR military observers. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has also accepted the extension of

UNPROFOR monitoring to the Ilis, Ponikve and Berane airfields, as well as to other airfields to which UNPROFOR might seek access from the General Staff of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

(e) The observer teams will monitor all flight movements at the airfields concerned and inspect on arrival and departure aircraft whose flights into or out of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been approved by UNPROFOR. They will also have a mobile component and may be deployed to other airfields if it becomes known that they are being used for flights into or out of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(f) In accordance with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 781 (1992), technical monitoring information is being made available to MCCC by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). All flights detected over Bosnia and Herzegovina will be notified to MCCC, which will verify that all have been approved by UNPROFOR. Any non-approved flights will be reported to the Security Council.

47. It is estimated that 75 additional military observers as well as three or four officers for MCCC in Zagreb will be required, together with the necessary vehicles and communications equipment.

48. In order to meet the immediate requirements of Security Council resolution 781 (1992) without delay, 30 military observers were temporarily deployed from four existing peace-keeping operations for approximately six weeks. As soon as the additional personnel have been deployed to the mission area, the 30 military observers temporarily deployed will be returned to their parent missions.

H. Summary

49. A breakdown of the total number of additional military observers, contingent personnel and civilian police monitors required for these enlargements of UNPROFOR are summarized in table 1 below:

Table 1. Additional military personnel required for the enlargements of the United Nations Protection Force as at mid-November 1992

	Sarajevo airport	Pink zones	Border crossing	Convoy protection	Prevlaka peninsula	No-fly zone
Observers	60	60	-	80	14	79
Infantry	1 200	-	-	6 014	-	-
Support units	408	-	320	1 037	-	-
Civilian police	40	120	11	-	-	-

IV. FINANCING OF THE ENLARGEMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE

A. The reopening of Sarajevo airport and monitoring of the "pink zones"

50. In a letter dated 15 July 1992 from the Acting Controller to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Advisory Committee was informed that the cost associated with the opening of Sarajevo airport was estimated at $22,222,000 gross ($22,132,000 net) for the period from 13 June to 14 October 1992 and that the cost of monitoring the "pink zones" was estimated at $4,856,000 gross ($4,846,000 net) for the period from 15 July to 14 October 1992. In addition, it was expected that most and perhaps all of the costs, which totalled $27,078,000 gross ($26,978,000 net) for these two enlargements of UNPROFOR through mid-October 1992, could be met within the resources already provided to the mission. This possible absorption of costs would come mainly from the redeployment of resources.

51. In the same letter, the concurrence of the Advisory Committee was requested to the temporary increase in the civilian staff, consisting of 25 international and 36 locally recruited staff. The concurrence of the Committee was contained in a letter dated 16 July 1992 from the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Secretary-General.

B. Border control in the United Nations Protected Areas

52. In a letter dated 21 August 1992 from the Deputy Controller to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Advisory Committee was informed that the cost associated with the performance of immigration and customs functions was estimated at $30,883,000 gross ($29,972,000 net) for the period from mid-August to mid-October 1992. In order to meet these additional costs, the concurrence of the Committee was requested under the terms of paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for a commitment authorization of $10 million.

53. In a letter dated 8 September 1992, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee informed the Secretary-General that the Committee concurred in his entering into commitments in the amount of $10 million pending the submission of the present report.

C. Protection of humanitarian relief convoys

54. The enlargement of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength to provide protection for humanitarian relief convoys is to be financed entirely by voluntary contributions. Contingent personnel and related logistic support will be provided by troop-contributing Governments at no cost to the United Nations. A trust fund is to be established to receive contributions for the expenses

of UNPROFOR in respect of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Command (BHC). The fund will meet expenses of the "common costs" portion of UNPROFOR BHC and will be managed by the United Nations in accordance with its Financial Regulations and Rules.

55. For the purpose of the trust fund, UNPROFOR BHC "common costs" include the following costs:

(a) Military headquarters staff, in particular their rations and duty travel costs;

(b) Air operations other than those costs which the French battalion agree constitute a national cost;

(c) Transport operations in respect of military headquarters staff, including vehicle third-party liability insurance;

(d) Communications links between BHC and its battalions and between the BHC headquarters and UNPROFOR headquarters;

(e) Miscellaneous equipment, supplies and services.

56. The following expenditures relating to UNPROFOR BHC, which require immediate funding, are not expected to be met from the trust fund. Consequently, provision is included in the current cost estimate for:

(a) Eighty military observers, in particular their subsistence, travel and clothing costs;

(b) One hundred and twelve civil affairs and administrative support staff, including salaries, common staff costs, travel and mission subsistence allowance.

V. STATUS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS

57. As at 31 October 1992 assessments totalling $250,455,801 had been apportioned among Member States in respect of UNPROFOR. Contributions received for the same period amounted to $186,975,292, representing a shortfall of $63,480,509. The details are contained in table 2 below.

Table 2. Status of contributions as at 31 October 1992

	United States dollars
Amount appropriated	251 500 000
Less: Applied credits	(1 044 199)
Amount apportioned	250 455 801
Payment received	186 975 292
Balance due	63 480 509

VI. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

58. In paragraph 8 of resolution 46/233, the General Assembly invited Member States to make voluntary contributions to UNPROFOR both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General. For the period ending 14 October 1992, voluntary contributions received by UNPROFOR were as follows:

(a) Air ambulance service for the repatriation of those wounded or taken ill in the performance of their duties as and when required was made available to UNPROFOR by the Government of Switzerland. This service was utilized to evacuate one soldier from Zagreb to Lisbon in July 1992;

(b) Forty trucks were provided by the Government of Switzerland;

(c) The Government of Germany provided 395 vehicles and trailers and 50 generators on a non-reimbursable loan basis.

59. The above-mentioned vehicles were used to supplement contingent-owned equipment.

VII. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 12 JANUARY TO 14 OCTOBER 1992

60. Annex I to the present report sets out by budget line item the initial cost estimate for UNPROFOR for the period from 12 January to 14 October 1992, as well as the estimated expenditures for that period. It will be noted that expenditures total $261,500,000 gross ($260,000,000 net) in respect of that period. This includes the expenditures based on the $10 million commitment authorization provided by the Advisory Committee on 8 September 1992 (see para. 53 above). Supplementary information in respect of the expenditures is contained in annex II. Information on the configuration of the operation according to the organizational unit and geographical location, indicating number of civilian staff, military personnel, police monitors, vehicles and major equipment at mission headquarters, liaison offices and sector offices as at 13 November 1992 is set out in annex III.

VIII. COST ESTIMATE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 15 OCTOBER 1992 TO 20 FEBRUARY 1994

61. The current appropriation provides for the financing of UNPROFOR up to 14 October 1992. Pending finalization of the present report and action by the General Assembly on the financing of the operation, the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was requested on 30 October 1992 to enter into commitments in the amount of $10 million for the maintenance of UNPROFOR during the period beyond 14 October 1992. The concurrence of the Advisory Committee to that request, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/187, was contained in the Chairman's letter dated 5 November 1992 to the Secretary-General.

62. The Secretary-General estimates the cost of UNPROFOR for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993 at $292,811,400 gross ($290,924,100 net) and for the one-year period from 21 February 1993 to 20 February 1994 at an average monthly rate of $48,112,350 gross ($47,462,350 net). The current 12-month period of UNPROFOR will expire on 20 February 1993. Accordingly, the Secretary-General requests that the General Assembly, at the present session, make appropriate provision for UNPROFOR expenses for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993 and for further periods beyond 20 February 1993, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate.

63. A summary of the cost estimate for UNPROFOR for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993 and from 21 February 1993 to 20 February 1994 is presented in annex IV to the present report and supplementary information thereon is presented in annexes V and VI. The proposed staffing table is contained in annex VII.

IX. STATUS OF REIMBURSEMENT TO TROOP-CONTRIBUTING STATES

64. During the initial period of UNPROFOR ended 14 October 1992, troops were provided to UNPROFOR by the Governments of Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

65. As a result of delays in payment of assessed contributions by some Member States, UNPROFOR has been unable to meet its obligations on a current and full basis to troop-contributing countries in accordance with the rates established by the General Assembly.

66. A progress payment totalling $19,346,400 was made on 29 July 1992, representing partial reimbursement to Governments for pay and allowances for their troops.

67. As at 14 October 1992, the estimated amounts due to troop-contributing Governments for troop costs based on the standard rates of reimbursement set by the General Assembly are as follows:

		Thousands of United States dollars (rounded)
(a)	Pay and allowance	55 926.8
(b)	Allowance for specialists	3 107.7
(c)	Usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment	5 635.4
	Total	64 669.9

X. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

68. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in connection with the financing of UNPROFOR, are as follows:

(a) The appropriation of the amount of $10 million and the apportionment thereof for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the period from 12 January to 14 October 1992;

(b) The appropriation of the amount of $292,811,400 gross ($290,924,100 net) and the apportionment thereof for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993;

(c) With regard to the period after 20 February 1993, provision by means of appropriation and/or commitment authorization of such amounts as appropriate, should the Security Council decide to continue UNPROFOR beyond that date.

Notes

1/ A term which, for the purposes of the present report, is used to signify the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

2/ S/23777.

3/ S/24075.

4/ S/24201.

5/ S/24263 and Add.1.

6/ S/24188 and Add.1.

7/ S/24353 and Add.1.

8/ S/24540.

9/ S/24549.

10/ S/24550.

11/ S/24600.

12/ S/24767 and Add.1.

13/ S/24710.

ANNEX I

Financial performance report for the period from 12 January to 14 October 1992

Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Initial apportionment	Expenditure	Savings/ (over-runs)
1. Military personnel costs			
(a) Military observers			
Mission subsistence allowance	2 020.0	4 363.7	(2 343.7)
Travel costs	84.0	1 181.3	(1 097.3)
Clothing allowance	10.0	22.0	(12.0)
Subtotal	2 114.0	5 567.0	(3 453.0)
(b) Military liaison officers			
Mission subsistence allowance	970.0	522.7	447.3
Travel costs	126.0	130.5	(4.5)
Subtotal	1 096.0	653.2	442.8
(c) Contingent personnel			
Standard troop cost reimbursement	68 910.0	78 380.9	(9 470.9)
Usage factor	4 710.0	5 635.4	(925.4)
Welfare	1 400.0	801.0	599.0
Rations	14 590.0	16 384.5	(1 794.5)
Daily allowance to troops	2 600.0	2 427.6	172.4

	Initial apportionment	Expenditure	Savings/ (over-runs)
Mission subsistence allowance	1 250.0	1 894.0	(644.0)
Travel costs	8 000.0	7 275.0	725.0
Subtotal	101 460.0	112 798.4	(11 338.4)
(d) Other costs pertaining to contingents			
Death and disability awards	2 000.0	2 000.0	-
Contingent-owned equipment	4 500.0	4 500.0	-
Subtotal	6 500.0	6 500.0	-
Total item 1	111 170.0	125 518.6	(14 348.6)
2. Civilian police monitors			
Mission subsistence allowance	12 447.0	10 833.1	1 613.9
Travel costs	850.0	1 116.5	(266.5)
Clothing allowance	53.0	61.3	(8.3)
Subtotal	13 350.0	12 010.9	1 339.1
3. Civilian staff			
International staff salaries	4 900.0	4 339.6	560.4
Local staff salaries	1 799.0	479.1	1 319.9
Common staff costs	3 001.0	2 443.1	557.9
Mission subsistence allowance	6 400.0	4 448.7	1 951.3

		Initial apportionment	Expenditure	Savings/ (over-runs)
	Travel to the mission area	575.0	787.8	(212.8)
	Official travel	150.0	225.1	(75.1)
	Subtotal	16 825.0	12 723.4	4 101.6
4.	Rental and maintenance of premises			
	Rental of premises	500.0	1 147.6	(647.6)
	Renovation of premises	4 000.0	2 148.2	1 851.8
	Maintenance supplies	1 000.0	2 043.9	(1 043.9)
	Utilities	325.0	373.5	(48.5)
	Prefabricated buildings	34 000.0	27 560.6	6 439.4
	Subtotal	39 825.0	33 273.8	6 551.2
5.	Air operations			
	(a) Helicopter operations			
	Basic hire cost	18 900.0	3 477.3	15 422.7
	Aviation fuel	1 400.0	249.3	1 150.7
	Subtotal	20 300.0	3 726.6	16 573.4
	(b) Fixed-wing aircraft			
	Basic hire cost	4 200.0	2 081.4	2 118.6
	Aviation fuel	1 300.0	644.3	655.7
	Subtotal	5 500.0	2 725.7	2 774.3
	(c) Air crew subsistence allowance	3 000.0	558.0	2 442.0
	(d) Ground handling	100.0	188.7	(88.7)
	Total item 5	28 900.0	7 199.0	21 701.0

	Initial apportionment	Expenditure	Savings/ (over-runs)
6. Transport operations			
Acquisition of vehicles	8 000.0	15 587.5	(7 587.5)
Rental of vehicles	1 400.0	267.2	1 132.8
Repair, maintenance and spare parts	2 300.0	1 629.8	670.2
Petrol, oil and lubricants	5 000.0	5 022.4	(22.4)
Vehicle insurance	1 000.0	464.0	536.0
Workshop equipment	150.0	71.7	78.3
Subtotal	17 850.0	23 042.6	(5 192.6)
7. Communications			
Communications equipment	7 750.0	4 378.2	3 371.8
Communication spare parts and supplies	250.0	626.7	(376.7)
Test and workshop equipment	250.0	174.7	75.3
Commercial communications	400.0	9 150.0	(8 750.0)
Subtotal	8 650.0	14 329.6	(5 679.6)
8. Miscellaneous equipment			
Repairs, maintenance and spare parts	200.0	499.2	(299.2)
Office furniture	600.0	503.7	96.3
Office equipment	250.0	202.0	48.0
Electronic data-processing equipment	800.0	1 694.1	(894.1)
Accommodation equipment	250.0	2 085.7	(1 835.7)
Medical equipment	250.0	7.0	243.0

/...

		Initial apportionment	Expenditure	Savings/ (over-runs)
	Generators	350.0	11 654.4	(11 304.4)
	Observation equipment	100.0	-	100.0
	Field defence equipment	250.0	14.0	236.0
	Fuel and water tanks	200.0	736.2	(536.2)
	Other equipment	800.0	1 648.2	(848.2)
	Subtotal	4 050.0	19 044.5	(14 994.5)
9.	Supplies and services			
	Audit services	20.0	13.0	7.0
	Official hospitality	10.0	1.8	8.2
	Contractual services	2 200.0	501.4	1 698.6
	Public information services	100.0	170.4	(70.4)
	Miscellaneous services	200.0	195.4	4.6
	Miscellaneous supplies	1 500.0	2 920.9	(1 420.9)
	Uniforms and clothing	770.0	903.9	(133.9)
	Field defence stores	1 000.0	740.8	259.2
	Subtotal	5 800.0	5 447.6	352.4
10.	Freight and cartage	12 000.0	5 830.0	6 170.0
11.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	1 430.0	1 430.0	-
12.	Integrated Management Information System	150.0	150.0	-

	Initial apportionment	Expenditure	Savings/ (over-runs)
13. Staff assessment	1 500.0	1 500.0	-
Total	261 500.0	261 500.0	-
14. Income from staff assessment	(1 500.0)	(1 500.0)	-
Net total	260 000.0	260 000.0	-

ANNEX II

Financial performance report for the period from 12 January to 14 October 1992: supplementary information

	Savings (over-runs) United States dollars
1. Military personnel costs	
(a) Military observers	(3 453 000)

1. Additional resources were required for mission subsistence allowance ($2,343,700), travel ($1,097,300) and clothing allowance ($12,000) owing to the increase in the number of military observers from the originally authorized strength of 100 to 234 in accordance with Security Council resolutions 758 (1992), 762 (1992), 779 (1992) and 786 (1992).

(b) Military liaison officers	442 800

2. Savings for mission subsistence allowance ($447,300) were partially offset by additional requirements for travel ($4,500). The savings resulted from the departure of the military liaison officers from the mission area earlier than anticipated owing to the deployment of the military observers beginning mid-March 1992.

(c) Contingent personnel	(11 338 400)

3. Additional requirements totalling $12,834,800 for standard troop cost reimbursement ($9,470,900), usage factor ($925,400), rations ($1,794,500) and mission subsistence allowance ($644,000) were partially offset by savings totalling $1,496,400 for welfare ($599,000), daily allowance ($172,400) and travel ($725,000).

4. The increase in the number of contingent personnel from a strength of 13,140 authorized for the original mandate in the UNPAs to a strength of 14,748 to include the reopening of Sarajevo airport accounts for the additional requirements listed above. The costs of emplacement travel were lower than anticipated.

(d) Other costs pertaining to contingents	-

5. No change.

2. Civilian police monitors 1 339 100

6. Savings for mission subsistence allowance ($1,613,900) were partially offset by additional requirements totalling $274,800 for travel ($266,500) and clothing allowance ($8,300).

7. Although the original mandate of UNPROFOR provided for the deployment of 528 civilian police monitors, their deployment was only completed in early August 1992, owing to the difficulty in obtaining the required personnel from contributing Governments. The deployment delays resulted in savings for mission subsistence allowance. The strength was subsequently increased to 699 following three enlargements of the mission's mandate and strength. At the end of the reporting period a total of 613 police monitors had been deployed. Additional requirements for travel resulted from the deployment of 85 additional civilian police monitors.

3. Civilian staff 4 101 600

8. Savings totalling $4,389,500 for international staff salaries ($560,400), local staff salaries ($1,319,900), common staff costs ($557,900) and mission subsistence allowance ($1,951,300) were partially offset by additional requirements totalling $287,900 for travel to the mission area ($212,800) and official travel ($75,100).

9. The cost estimate provided for a total of 258 international staff. At the end of the reporting period 223 of these posts were filled. The vacancy rate for international staff averaged 21 per cent for the period from 12 January to 14 October 1992.

10. Mission subsistence allowance rates were decreased effective 15 May 1992 from $181 to $150 for the first 30 days and from $150 to $120 per day thereafter.

11. A total of 272 locally recruited staff were provided for in the original cost estimate based on salary scales applicable to the mission area at that time. Salary scales for Zagreb and Sarajevo, including the UNPAs, were established effective 1 June 1992 and 1 May 1992, respectively, at annual remuneration rates substantially lower than those in effect for Belgrade earlier in the year. Moreover, owing to the ongoing hostilities in the area and the movement of mission headquarters from Sarajevo to Belgrade and later to Zagreb, all local staff were employed on the basis of special service agreements at rates comparable to the revised net salary scales. No common cost expenditures were incurred for local staff under these arrangements.

4. Premises 6 551 200

12. Savings totalling $8,291,200 for renovation of premises ($1,851,800) and prefabricated buildings ($6,439,400) were partially offset by additional requirements totalling $1,740,000 for rental of premises ($647,600), maintenance supplies ($1,043,900) and utilities ($48,500).

13. Savings for prefabricated buildings resulted from the acquisition of containerized units available in the mission area at an average unit cost of $7,500. The original estimated unit cost of $12,150 was based on a fully furnished and equipped unit. The containers that were purchased for UNPROFOR, however, did not come fully equipped and additional expenses were incurred for such items as accommodation equipment and generators that are reflected under item 8 (miscellaneous equipment) of the performance report.

5. Air operations 21 701 000

14. Savings totalling $21,789,700 for rental of helicopters ($15,422,700), rental of fixed-wing aircraft ($2,118,600), aviation fuel ($1,806,400) and air crew subsistence allowance ($2,442,000) were partially offset by additional requirements for ground handling ($88,700).

15. The cost estimate was based on the rental of a total of 30 aircraft, including 26 helicopters, 2 passenger aircraft and 2 cargo aircraft, whereas only 14 aircraft were actually utilized during the reporting period. The reduction related to the use of only 10 helicopters instead of the 26 originally envisaged.

16. The original cost estimate for air crew subsistence allowance was based on payment of subsistence allowance to 150 air personnel at the rate of $181 for the first 30 days and $150 per day thereafter. Under the terms of the contracts entered into with the rental companies, accommodation allowance was included and only food allowance at the rate of $20 per person per day was paid directly to the 61 air crew personnel provided for in the contracts.

6. Transport operations ..... (5 192 600)

17. Additional requirements totalling $7,609,900 for acquisition of vehicles ($7,587,500) and petrol, oil and lubricants ($22,400) were partially offset by savings totalling $2,417,300 for rental of vehicles ($1,132,800), repairs, maintenance and spare parts ($670,200), insurance ($536,000) and workshop equipment ($78,300). The additional expenditures

resulted from the vehicles that had to be acquired for the enlargements of UNPROFOR's mandate.

7. Communications ..... (5 679 600)

18. Additional requirements totalling $9,126,700 for communication spare parts and supplies ($376,700) and commercial communications, including satellite communication charges ($8,750,000) were partially offset by savings totalling $3,447,100 for communications equipment ($3,371,800) and test equipment ($75,300).

19. The additional requirements for commercial communications related to the operating costs of 3 civilian INMARSAT terminals and 31 military INMARSAT terminals, which averaged $1 million per month during the period. These costs are expected to be reduced to $25,000 per month towards the end of the first quarter of 1993, once UNPROFOR's own fixed-lease satellite network becomes operational. Some $4.4 million was apportioned from the commitment authorization received from the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for border control (as per para. 53 of the Introduction) for the acquisition of this equipment. The lowest competitive bid for the provision of the additional equipment was considerably less and resulted in savings.

8. Miscellaneous equipment ..... (14 994 500)

20. Additional requirements totalling $15,717,800 for repairs, maintenance and spare parts ($299,200), electronic data-processing equipment ($894,100), accommodation equipment ($1,835,700), generators ($11,304,400), fuel and water tanks ($536,200) and other equipment ($848,200) were partially offset by savings totalling $723,300 for office furniture ($96,300), office equipment ($48,000), medical equipment ($243,000), observation equipment ($100,000) and field defence equipment ($236,000).

21. The additional requirements for accommodation equipment and generators related to the separate purchase of these items for the prefabricated accommodation units as stated in paragraph 13 above.

9. Supplies and services 352 400

22. Savings totalling $1,977,600 for audit services ($7,000), hospitality ($8,200), contractual services ($1,698,600), miscellaneous services ($4,600) and field defence stores ($259,200) were partially offset by additional requirements totalling $1,625,200 for public information services ($70,400),

miscellaneous supplies ($1,420,900) and uniforms and clothing ($133,900).

10. Freight and cartage 6 170 000

23. Savings under this heading resulted from lower costs for the transport of contingent-owned equipment to the mission area.

11. Support account for peace-keeping operations ..... -

24. No change.

12. Integrated Management Information System ..... -

25. No change.

13. Staff assessment ..... -

26. No change.

14. Income from staff assessment ..... -

27. No change.

ANNEX III

Distribution of civilian and military personnel and of transportation and major equipment by geographical location as at 13 November 1992

	Sarajevo	Zagreb Head-quarters	Sector West	Sector East	Sector North	Sector South	Liaison Belgrade	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Other	Total
1. Civilian staff										
Force Commander's Office		3								3
Civil Affairs	1	24	11	8	10	11	3			68
Chief Administrator's Office		7								7
Administrative services		2								2
Finance		17								17
Procurement		17								17
Human resources		13								13
Sectoral administration	1	3	4	3	4	4	1			20
Technical services		2								2
General services		26	1	1	1	2				31
Electronic data-processing support		5								5
Transport		7	1	1	1	1				11
Supply service		3								3
Building management		1								1
Security		2								2
Communications	2	24					3			29
Special projects		5								5
Military liaison support		1								1
Canadian force engineers		1								1
Military observers		2								2
Civilian police		3								3
Local staff	50	153	53	39	76	54	16			441
Total	54	321	70	52	92	72	23	-	-	684

.../...

	Sarajevo	Zagreb Head-quarters	Sector West	Sector East	Sector North	Sector South	Liaison Belgrade	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Other	Total
2. Military observers	54	17	13	12	43	49	1	14	32	235
3. Civilian police	3	23	96	130	168	193	2			615
4. Other military personnel										
Infantry	1 218		3 495	1 550	2 607	2 253	36			11 159
Headquarters	30	147	41	24	47	60				349
Headquarter Company	189	105								294
Movement control	5	95					10			110
Logistics		806				16	393			1 215
Signals	54	113	70	48	51	49	2			387
Engineers		1	95	8	59	8				171
Medical		150	22	26	22	24				244
Total	1 496	1 417	3 723	1 656	2 786	2 410	441	-	-	13 929
5. Vehicles										
Light car	17	99	43	32	35	36	8			270
Medium car	1	6	4							11
Heavy car		4								4
Light jeep 4x4	29	45	42	66	59	60	2			303
Medium jeep 4x4		6	12	2	3	9	1			33
Mini-bus		4	2	8	2	2				18
Medium bus				3						3
Medium truck	2	8	9	7	7	5				38
Ambulance		4		1						5
Forklift			1	3						4
Truck, fuel		2								2
Total	49	178	113	122	106	112	11	-	-	691

	Sarajevo	Zagreb Head-quarters	Sector West	Sector East	Sector North	Sector South	Liaison Belgrade	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Other	Total
6. Communications										
Number of stations	3		5	8	20	21			18	75
VHF equipment:										
Repeater	3	2	2	3	2	4	1		8	25
Base	11	9	10	13	22	24	3		78	170
Mobile	39	46	34	47	61	75	6		52	360
Portable	86	45	35	44	58	72	11		149	500
Pager		83							17	100
HF equipment:										
Base		2					2			4
Mobile	3	3	3	2	4	4	2		22	43
7. Electronic data-processing equipment										
Desktop	2	216	13	12	9	4	15	-	63	334
Laptop	12	34	5	3	8	10	3	7	95	177
Printer	9	157	14	10	6	9	18	3	37	263
8. Generators	6		28	25	32	13				104
9. Prefabricated buildings										
Accommodation units			533	314	534	518			477	2 376
Ablution units			68	74	14	54			71	281
Kitchen/dining facilities			2		5	1			87	95

ANNEX IV

Cost estimate of the United Nations Protection Force for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1994

Summary statement

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Revised apportionment 12 Jan. 92 to 14 Oct. 92	Cost estimate 15 Oct. 92 to 20 Feb. 93	Cost estimate 21 Feb. 93 to 20 Feb. 94
1. Military personnel costs			
(a) Military observers			
Mission subsistence allowance	4 363.7	5 503.1	16 808.8
Travel costs	1 181.3	457.3	1 336.2
Clothing allowance	22.0	24.8	78.6
Subtotal	5 567.0	5 985.2	18 223.6
(b) Military liaison officers			
Mission subsistence allowance	522.7	-	-
Travel costs	130.5	-	-
Subtotal	653.2	-	-
(c) Contingent personnel			
Standard troop cost reimbursement	78 380.9	63 267.3	179 197.7
Usage factor	5 635.4	3 110.6	12 180.4
Welfare	801.0	1 261.1	3 506.0
Rations	16 384.5	16 277.4	43 449.6
Daily allowance to troops	2 427.6	2 423.7	6 801.0
Mission subsistence allowance	1 894.0	84.0	240.0
Travel costs	7 275.0	2 907.3	11 475.3
Subtotal	112 798.4	89 331.4	256 850.0

	Revised apportionment 12 Jan. 92 to 14 Oct. 92	Cost estimate 15 Oct. 92 to 20 Feb. 93	Cost estimate 21 Feb. 93 to 20 Feb. 94
(d) Other costs pertaining to contingents			
Death and disability awards	2 000.0	3 150.0	9 000.0
Contingent-owned equipment	4 500.0	24 591.6	49 252.3
Subtotal	6 500.0	27 741.6	58 252.3
Total, item 1	125 518.6	123 058.2	333 325.9
2. Civilian police monitors			
Mission subsistence allowance	10 833.1	9 642.6	29 192.2
Travel costs	1 116.5	146.2	2 376.6
Clothing allowance	61.3	45.5	139.8
Subtotal	12 010.9	9 834.3	31 708.6
3. Civilian staff			
International staff salaries	4 339.6	5 675.2	23 438.2
Local staff salaries	479.1	1 442.9	4 730.4
Common staff costs	2 443.1	3 135.2	13 879.8
Mission subsistence allowance	4 448.7	4 941.1	19 106.2
Travel to the mission area	787.8	402.9	1 191.7
Official travel	225.1	78.0	198.0
Subtotal	12 723.4	15 675.3	62 544.3
4. Rental and maintenance of premises			
Rental of premises	1 147.6	2 102.9	2 617.6
Alteration and renovation of premises	2 148.2	6 315.0	-
Maintenance supplies	2 043.9	1 530.0	-
Maintenance services	-	978.0	2 608.8
Utilities	373.5	9 303.4	20 355.9
Prefabricated buildings	27 560.6	30 737.5	-
Subtotal	33 273.8	50 966.8	25 582.3

	Revised apportionment 12 Jan. 92 to 14 Oct. 92	Cost estimate 15 Oct. 92 to 20 Feb. 93	Cost estimate 21 Feb. 93 to 20 Feb. 94
5. Air operations			
(a) Helicopter operations			
Basic hire costs	3 477.3	4 632.6	13 236.0
Aviation fuel	249.3	346.5	990.1
Insurance	-	323.4	924.0
Subtotal	3 726.6	5 302.5	15 150.1
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft			
Basic hire costs	2 081.4	1 207.4	3 696.0
Aviation fuel	644.3	853.9	3 004.2
Insurance	-	491.3	1 403.8
Subtotal	2 725.7	2 552.6	8 104.0
(c) Air crew subsistence allowance	558.0	570.7	1 638.6
(d) Ground handling	188.7	235.2	672.0
Total, item 5	7 199.0	8 661.0	25 564.7
6. Transport operations			
Acquisition of vehicles	15 587.5	10 946.9	-
Rental of vehicles	267.2	812.5	-
Repair, maintenance and spare parts	1 629.8	6 683.3	14 094.1
Petrol, oil and lubricants	5 022.4	11 941.2	35 780.3
Vehicle insurance	464.0	259.7	785.1
Workshop equipment	71.7	96.0	-
Subtotal	23 042.6	30 739.6	50 659.5

	Revised apportionment 12 Jan. 92 to 14 Oct. 92	Cost estimate 15 Oct. 92 to 20 Feb. 93	Cost estimate 21 Feb. 93 to 20 Feb. 94
7. Communications			
Communications equipment	4 378.2	5 427.5	-
Communication spare parts and supplies	626.7	1 770.0	-
Test and workshop equipment	174.7	2 809.0	-
Commercial communications	9 150.0	6 407.2	3 625.2
Subtotal	14 329.6	16 413.7	3 625.2
8. Miscellaneous equipment			
Repairs, maintenance and spare parts	499.2	335.0	-
Office furniture	503.7	685.0	-
Office equipment	202.0	2 791.8	-
Electronic data-processing equipment	1 694.1	2 877.5	-
Accommodation equipment	2 085.7	6 773.8	-
Medical and dental equipment	7.0	250.0	-
Generators	11 654.4	4 125.4	-
Information equipment	-	389.2	-
Observation equipment	-	400.0	-
Field defence equipment	14.0	300.0	-
Fuel and water tanks	736.2	380.1	-
Other equipment	1 648.2	1 000.0	-
Subtotal	19 044.5	20 307.8	-
9. Supplies and services			
Audit services	13.0	6.1	20.0
Official hospitality	1.8	9.0	10.0
Contractual services	501.4	5 186.6	20 117.1
Public information services	170.4	207.0	240.0
Miscellaneous services	195.4	231.0	660.0
Miscellaneous supplies	2 920.9	4 654.2	6 840.0
Uniforms and clothing	903.9	2 021.1	2 154.3
Field defence stores	740.8	520.0	480.0
Subtotal	5 447.6	12 835.0	30 521.4

		Revised apportionment 12 Jan. 92 to 14 Oct. 92	Cost estimate 15 Oct. 92 to 20 Feb. 93	Cost estimate 21 Feb. 93 to 20 Feb. 94
10.	Freight and cartage	5 830.0	900.0	500.0
11.	Integrated Management Information System	150.0	200.0	200.0
12.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	1 430.0	1 332.4	5 316.3
13.	Staff assessment	1 500.0	1 887.3	7 800.0
	Total, line 1-13	261 500.0	292 811.4	577 348.2
	Income from staff assessment	(1 500.0)	(1 887.3)	(7 800.0)
	Net total	260 000.0	290 924.1	569 548.2

ANNEX V

Cost estimate of the United Nations Protection Force for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993: supplementary information

I. COST PARAMETERS

1. These estimates were calculated, where applicable, on the basis of the cost parameters indicated below.

1. Deployment of military personnel

2. The cost estimate provides for a total of 15,461 military personnel, consisting of 393 military observers, 11,600 infantry personnel and 3,468 logistic support personnel deployed in accordance with table 1 below. The logistic support units in the UNPAs include headquarters personnel (140), headquarters company (100), movement control unit (100), logistics (1,200), signals unit (300), engineer unit (350), construction engineer unit (300) and a medical unit (250). The support units in Sarajevo consist of an air unit (139), artillery-mortar radar location unit (20), a headquarters company (183) including medical, guard and signals personnel and a 66-person airport headquarters company. Some 320 support personnel are also required for border control operations. Actual deployment of support units is below the authorized strength of 3,468. The cost estimates for troop reimbursement, usage factor, welfare, rations and daily allowance therefore take into consideration a 10 per cent vacancy factor for support personnel.

Table 1. Military personnel

Area of deployment	Infantry	Support units	Military observers	Total
Original mandate	10 400	2 740	100	13 240
Sarajevo	1 200	408	60	1 668
Pink zones	-	-	60	60
Border crossing	-	320	-	320
Prevlaka peninsula	-	-	14	14
No-fly zone	-	-	79	79
Convoy protection	-	-	80	80
Total	11 600	3 468	393	15 461

3. A total of 699 civilian police monitors are to be deployed in the mission area, as shown in table 2 below.

Table 2. Civilian police monitors

Location	Number police monitors
Original mandate	528
Sarajevo	40
Pink zones	120
Border crossings	11
Total	699

4. A total of 519 international civilian staff (225 Professional and above, 88 Field Service, 14 Senior General Service and 192 General Service) and 876 local staff will be required. In addition 216 international technical and trades personnel are to be engaged on a contractual basis.

2. Mission subsistence allowance

5. Mission subsistence allowance will be paid to all military observers, civilian police monitors and international civilian staff, excluding contractual personnel, at the following rates: (a) $150 per person per day for the first 30 days throughout the mission area for the entire period; (b) $120 per person per day thereafter in Sarajevo and other locations in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the entire period; (c) $120 per person per day in Zagreb, Belgrade, Dubrovnik and the UNPAs for the period from 15 October to 30 November 1992 and $110 per person per day thereafter in those locations for the period from 1 December 1992 to 20 February 1993.

3. Travel to the mission area

6. The travel of military observers, civilian police monitors and international civilian staff to the mission area by commercial means has been calculated at an average one-way cost of $1,700 per person ($3,400 per person round trip).

7. The travel cost of the infantry and support personnel who will rotate during this period is based on the cost of arrangements already made for travel by air charter or surface transport. The total cost estimate of $2,907,300 provides for the following rotation travel: Belgian battalion ($372,500), Czechoslovak battalion ($90,000), Danish battalion ($215,500), Egyptian battalion ($250,000), French battalion ($80,000), Jordanian battalion ($200,000), Nepalese battalion ($900,000), Netherlands signals unit ($25,000),

Norwegian movement control unit ($30,000), Polish battalion ($164,300), Russian battalion ($200,000), Ukrainian battalion ($90,000) and United Kingdom medical unit ($190,000). An amount of $100,000 is also included for the emplacement travel of the 320 military personnel required for border crossing activities.

8. The travel cost of international contractual personnel will be borne by the contractor.

4. Civilian staff

9. Salaries of internationally recruited staff are estimated, using New York standard cost rates for staff in the Professional and General Service categories and Field Operations standard cost rates for staff in the Field Service category, for 519 posts (225 Professional and above, 88 Field Service, 14 Senior General Service and 192 General Service) as indicated in annex VIII. The salaries of locally recruited staff are also estimated at net cost and are based on local salary scales applicable to the mission area, at an average cost of $500 per month.

5. Transport operations

10. Cost estimates for repairs, maintenance and spare parts, petrol, oil and lubricants, and third-party liability insurance are based on a total of 1,190 United Nations-owned vehicles and 3,277 contingent-owned vehicles. Costs for all 3,277 contingent-owned vehicles and 691 United Nations-owned vehicles are calculated for a period of 129 days. The costs for the remainder of the United Nations-owned vehicles are calculated for a period of 82 days for 220 vehicles ordered but not yet received and 51 days for 279 new vehicles to be acquired. The cost estimates for those items also take into consideration a 5 per cent reduction for off-road vehicles.

II. REQUIREMENTS

1. Military personnel costs

(a) Military observers

(i) Mission subsistence allowance

	United States dollars
12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	4 363 700
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	5 503 100

11. Provision is made for mission subsistence allowance for (a) 234 observers throughout the reporting period at the rates indicated in paragraph 5 above,

including an overlap factor of two days for 25 observers who will rotate during this period ($3,515,100); (b) 30 military observers reassigned to UNPROFOR from other peace-keeping operations for 40 days, beginning 1 November 1992, in order to monitor the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina ($168,000); (c) 79 military observers for 73 days who are to be recruited for UNPROFOR to monitor the ban on military flights ($729,200); and (d) 80 observers for Bosnia and Herzegovina ($1,090,800). Fifty of these observers arrived in the mission area on 15 October 1992. The cost estimate provides for the remaining 30 observers beginning 15 December 1992.

(ii) Travel costs

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	1 181 300
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	457 300

12. Round-trip travel by commercial means for 25 observers who are expected to rotate during this period is provided for as per the cost estimate contained in paragraph 6 above ($85,000). Provision is also made for the round-trip travel of 30 observers on loan from other peace-keeping missions ($102,000) and one-way travel of 79 observers ($134,300) to be assigned to UNPROFOR in connection with the monitoring of the ban on military fights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and for 80 observers required for the protection of humanitarian relief convoys in Bosnia and Herzergovina ($136,000).

(iii) Clothing allowance

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	22 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	24 800

13. Provision is made for the payment of a clothing allowance at the rate of $200 per annum per military observer.

(b) Contingent personnel

(i) Standard troop cost reimbursement

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	78 380 900
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	63 267 300

14. The cost estimate provides for reimbursement to Governments for 14,748 military personnel provided to UNPROFOR for 4.2 months and for 320 support personnel provided for 2.7 months for border control operations, in respect of pay and allowances at the standard rate of $988 per person per month for all ranks, plus a supplementary $291 for a limited number of specialists, consisting of 10 per cent of infantry personnel and 25 per cent of logistics and support units.

(ii) Usage factor

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	5 635 400
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	3 110 600

15. Reimbursement to Governments of a usage factor for all items of personal clothing, gear and equipment issued by those Governments to their military personnel is provided for at the standard rate of $65 per person per month plus $5 per person per month for personal weapons and ammunition in respect of 15,068 contingent personnel. The total amount includes a reduction of $1,205,500 for winter clothing for one third of the contingent personnel. Provision for winter clothing is included under item 9 (f) below.

(iii) Welfare

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	801 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	1 261 100

16. Provision is included to pay troops for recreational leave at a rate of $10.50 per day for up to seven days of recreational leave taken during a six-month period of service ($766,100). This estimate also provides for other welfare activities in the amount of $495,000, an average of $8 per person per month.

(iv) Rations

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	16 384 500
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	16 277 400

17. This estimate provides for feeding members of the mission who are assigned to posts where mess facilities must be provided. Rations are issued in accordance with approved ration scales. The estimate is calculated at the rate of $8 per person per day ($15,072,000). Provision is also included for a 10-day reserve of composite rations ($1,205,400).

(v) Daily allowance to troops

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	2 427 600
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	2 423 700

18. A daily allowance for incidental personal expenses is paid to all military personnel at a rate of $1.28 per person per day, payable in local currency, for 15,068 troops.

(vi) Mission subsistence allowance

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	1 894 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	84 000

19. An amount of $20,000 per month is included for payment of accommodation allowance at $60 per person per day and food allowance at $20 per person per day in respect of contingent personnel who cannot be provided with United Nations accommodation and mess facilities while on duty travel within the mission area, including supply trips, inspection visits by command staff and Force medical officers and reconnaissance trips.

(vii) Travel costs

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	7 275 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	2 907 300

20. Repatriation travel of contingents after six months and travel of their replacements to the mission area has been calculated on the basis of the cost estimates contained in paragraph 7 above.

(c) Other costs pertaining to contingents

(i) Death and disability awards

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	2 000 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	3 150 000

21. This estimate provides for the reimbursement to Governments for payments made by them to members of their military personnel for death, injury, disability or illness resulting from service with UNPROFOR, based on national legislation or regulations.

(ii) Contingent-owned equipment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	4 500 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	24 591 600

22. This estimate provides for payment to troop-contributing Governments of the costs of contingent-owned equipment furnished to their contingents at the request of the United Nations ($17,238,300). The total value of contingent-owned equipment that has been reported to the Secretariat is $246,261,600 and includes 3,717 vehicles. The cost estimate also provides for the replacement of 20 contingent-owned vehicles that were destroyed during the intense fighting in Sarajevo as well as the replacement of 43 other vehicles that are expected to be either destroyed or severely damaged from serious accidents during the winter season, as well as snow ploughs to be mounted on existing trucks for the sectors ($7,353,300) as detailed below:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost (United States dollars)	Total cost (United States dollars)
Armoured personnel carrier	6	150 700	904 200
Trucks, various	50	90 000	4 500 000
Trucks, medium	7	90 000	630 000
Snow plough	10	36 000	360 000
Subtotal	73		6 394 200
Freight at 15 per cent			959 100
Total	73		7 353 300

2. Civilian police monitors

(a) Mission subsistence allowance

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	10 833 100
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	9 642 600

23. Provision is made for mission subsistence allowance for (a) 613 police monitors for 129 days ($9,019,400); (b) 11 police for 82 days ($112,400); and (c) 75 police for 51 days ($510,800) at the rates indicated in paragraph 5 above.

(b) Travel

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	1 116 500
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	146 200

24. One-way travel to the mission area by commercial means for 86 police monitors is provided as per the cost estimates contained in paragraph 6 above.

(c) Clothing allowance

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	61 300
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	45 500

25. Provision is made for the payment of a clothing allowance at the rate of $200 per annum per police monitor.

3. Civilian staff

(a) International staff salaries

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	4 339 600
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	5 675 200

26. The estimated amount provides for salaries of 519 international staff (225 Professional and above, 88 Field Service, 14 Senior General Service and 192 General Service) as per the standard costs indicated in paragraph 9 above and includes a 35 per cent vacancy factor. This reflects an increase of 261 international staff (1 Under-Secretary-General post, 8 D-1 posts, 23 P-5 posts, 57 P-4 posts, 51 P-3 posts, 31 P-2 posts, 28 Field Service posts, 8 Senior General Service posts and 54 General Service posts).

(i) Under-Secretary-General

27. Provision is included for a new post at the Under-Secretary-General level. The unforeseen increase in the scope and complexity of UNPROFOR's tasks that has occurred since the mission's establishment warrants such a change. In successive resolutions, the Security Council has converted UNPROFOR from a largely military operation deployed in three UNPAs in Croatia into one with extensive military, civilian and diplomatic responsibilities in three countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia). Following its latest expansion for the protection of humanitarian convoys in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNPROFOR's strength will exceed 22,000 military, police and international civilian personnel, making it the largest peace-keeping operation in the history of the United Nations.

28. Under the circumstances, it has become an anomaly that the mission is headed at the Assistant Secretary-General level. An operation of this size and complexity would normally be led by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General at the Under-Secretary-General level. The responsibilities exercised by the Force Commander as Chief of Mission of UNPROFOR have become as onerous as those of a Special Representative at Under-Secretary-General level in the field.

(ii) Deputy Chief of Mission, Assistant Secretary-General

29. Provision is included in the cost estimate for a second Assistant Secretary-General post. The unforeseen increase in the scope and complexity of the civilian aspects of the mandate of UNPROFOR that has occurred since the mission's establishment has had a significant impact on the responsibility of the Director of Civil Affairs. The civilian activities included in the original concept of operations (police monitoring, control of local administrations, return of refugees) have turned out to be even more onerous than was expected. In addition, the Security Council has on several occasions amended UNPROFOR's mandate in order to give the Force new civilian responsibilities in both Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. These include the establishment of a Joint Commission, presided over by the Director of

Civil Affairs, to oversee the restoration of Croatian authority in the "pink zones"; the establishment of a new structure to control the international borders of Croatia where they coincide with those of the UNPAs; and a variety of political negotiation functions in respect of the international efforts to bring succour to the suffering people in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

30. Further, the level and complexity of the political and diplomatic issues handled by the Director of Civil Affairs have grown to encompass negotiations and activities at the highest political level in three countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) as well as liaison with the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia based at Geneva. In view of the above, the Secretary-General has come to the conclusion that the post of Director of Civil Affairs, currently at the D-2 level, should be upgraded to the Assistant Secretary-General level and renamed Deputy Chief of Mission. The confirmation of the senior civilian post as that of second-in-command of UNPROFOR further reflects the importance acquired by the civilian functions of UNPROFOR in determining the overall effectiveness of the mission.

(b) Local staff salaries

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	479 100
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	1 442 900

31. The cost estimate provides for salaries of 876 locally recruited staff as per the average monthly cost indicated in paragraph 9 above and includes a 20 per cent vacancy factor. This reflects an increase of 604 locally recruited staff.

(c) Common staff costs

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	2 443 100
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	3 135 200

32. The provision covers common staff costs for international staff ($2,702,300) and local staff ($432,900).

(d) Mission subsistence allowance

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	4 448 700
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	4 941 100

33. The cost estimate provides for mission subsistence allowance for 519 international civilian staff at the rates indicated in paragraph 5 above, inclusive of a 35 per cent vacancy factor.

(e) Travel to the mission area

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	787 800
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	402 900

34. One-way travel for 193 international staff ($328,100) and round-trip travel for the rotation of 22 staff ($74,800) has been calculated on the basis of the cost estimate indicated in paragraph 6 above.

(f) Official travel

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	225 100
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	78 000

35. The cost estimate provides for 18 trips between New York and the mission area at a cost of $4,000 per trip ($72,000) and for the travel of procurement staff ($6,000).

4. Rental and maintenance of premises

36. UNPROFOR has to provide accommodation for 15,068 contingent personnel as well as 216 international contractual staff. Some of the accommodation facilities for contingent personnel are provided by the host Government at Pleso Logistic Base, near Zagreb, and at Pancevo Logistic Base, near Belgrade. UNPROFOR has an ongoing programme for the provision of containerized accommodation throughout the area of operations. However, this is not sufficient to provide for all the troops, especially at checkpoints where there is little or no free accommodation available.

(a) Rental of premises

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	1 147 600
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	2 102 900

37. There is a need to rent premises for sector headquarters support, the Monitoring Coordination and Control Centre in Zagreb, civilian police offices and supplementary housing for troops where alternative hard-cover accommodation is not available and it is not possible at this time to provide containers. It is essential to provide hard-cover accommodation to all troops before the onset of winter, which is very severe in the mission area. Owing to the mammoth task of deploying portable containers, it is necessary to rent privately owned accommodations. Currently low-cost hotels in Sector West, Sector North and Zagreb are being rented to accommodate contingent personnel. Additionally, premises in Plitvice National Park in Sector South are also being used for accommodation. For the current budget period it is estimated that 84 private houses will be rented for civil police offices at an average cost of $450 per house per month. While office space is provided rent-free by the host Government in Belgrade, Zagreb and some of the Protected Areas, in other areas of operation rent-free office space is scarce or non-existent.

38. The cost estimate provides for rental of the building in Sarajevo at a rate of $178,330 per month ($749,000), troop accommodation in hotels in Sector West, Sector North and Zagreb as well as in Plitvice National Park in Sector South at a monthly cost of $282,800 ($1,187,700), civilian police offices in 84 private homes at a monthly cost of $37,800 ($158,800) and MCCC office space at $2,000 per month ($7,400).

(b) Alteration and renovation of premises

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	2 148 200
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	6 315 000

39. The premises and facilities that have been made available by the host Government have, in many cases, sustained heavy war damage. Provision is therefore made for restoration and rehabilitation of existing premises provided by the host Government at each of the following locations: temporary headquarters in Zagreb ($350,000), Pleso Logistics Base, including parking space and asphalting of roads ($250,000), Pancevo Logistics Base, including restoration of the logistics base building and its infrastructure ($240,000), office and accommodation at Sarajevo airport ($1,600,000) and in all sectors ($3,875,000).

(c) Maintenance supplies

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	2 043 900
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	1 530 000

40. Some of the services in respect of the renovation work and camp installations will be undertaken by the engineer construction unit. Provision is therefore made in the cost estimate for construction materials and other supplies not specified elsewhere in the restoration projects for the following locations: temporary headquarters at Zagreb ($60,000), Pleso Logistics Base ($60,000), Pancevo Logistics Base ($60,000), Sarajevo airport ($130,000) and all sectors ($920,000). An amount of $300,000 is also provided for the cost of electrical materials required by the engineering units in all locations.

(d) Maintenance services

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	-
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	978 000

41. Since most of the services in respect of the maintenance of premises are carried out by private contractors in all areas of operation, provision is made for the cost of maintenance of premises as follows: Zagreb headquarters ($36,000), Pleso Logistics Base ($30,000), Pancevo Logistics Base ($30,000), Sarajevo airport ($60,000) and all sectors ($822,000).

(d) Utilities

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	373 500
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	9 303 400

42. In view of the fact that the local electricity supply is very poor and, in many instances, non-existent in all the sectors, there is a very heavy demand for generators during the winter months. The cost of fuel for generators is estimated at $2,075,100 per month ($8,715,400) and is based on the assumption that most of the generators will be required to run on a 24-hour basis throughout the winter months. Other utility costs such as water, gas and electricity supply at Zagreb headquarters, MCCC offices, Belgrade Liaison Office and other offices are estimated at $140,000 per month ($588,000).

(e) Prefabricated buildings

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	27 560 600
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	30 737 500

43. UNPROFOR has to provide accommodation facilities for 15,068 contingent personnel and 216 international contractual personnel at mission headquarters, liaison offices, sectors and all other areas of operation. Since the host Government is not able to provide most of the accommodation required, prefabricated housing must be acquired.

44. Provision is also made in the cost estimate for the acquisition of portable buildings for offices and check points. Portable hangars for the helicopters stationed in the sectors are also necessary to protect them from severe winter weather conditions and to ensure their operational availability when required. Portable workshop space is also required.

45. Prefabricated units acquired to date include 2,402 accommodation units, 374 ablution units and kitchen and dining facilities for 7,970 personnel. Each sleeping container will accommodate three people at a unit cost of $4,500. Each ablution container will provide for 20 people at a unit cost of $9,500. The cost of kitchen and dining facilities is estimated at $1,000 per person.

46. In order to provide accommodation facilities to all contingent and contractual personnel, the following additional prefabricated units are required: (a) 2,693 containers ($12,118,500); (b) 390 ablution units ($3,705,000); (c) kitchen and dining facilities for 7,314 persons ($7,314,000); (d) containerized headquarters, office space, checkpoints and accommodation facilities, including ablution, kitchen, dining, recreation and infrastructure for 150 personnel in Daruvar and 150 personnel in all other areas of operation in the sectors ($3,500,000); (e) four portable helicopter hangars for the sectors ($500,000); (f) 18 workshop tents ($600,000); and (g) the cost of site preparation ($3,000,000).

5. Air operations

(a) Helicopter operations

47. UNPROFOR requires 10 light helicopters for medical evacuation and air observation in the "pink zones", at border crossings and within the UNPAs. Presently five Bell-212 and five Bell-206 helicopters are in use. Two helicopters are deployed in each of the four sectors and the remaining two are based in Zagreb.

(i) Basic hire costs

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	3 477 300
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	4 632 600

48. It is estimated that each of the five Bell-206 helicopters will fly 60 hours per month at a basic rental cost of $48,600 per month ($1,020,600) and an additional 62 hours per month at a rate of $800 per flying hour ($1,041,600). It is also estimated that each of the five Bell-212 helicopters will fly 60 hours per month at a rental cost of $122,400 per month ($2,570,400).

(ii) Aviation fuel

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	249 300
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	346 500

49. It is estimated that each of the Bell-206 helicopters will consume 31 gallons of fuel per hour at a cost of $1 per gallon ($79,400) and that each of the Bell-212 helicopters will consume 102 gallons of fuel per hour at a cost of $1 per gallon ($128,500). Provision is made for the cost of lubricants at $1,000 per month ($4,200) and for the cost of fuel delivery to each sector at a rate of $32,000 per month ($134,400).

(iii) Insurance

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	-
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	323 400

50. The cost of third-party liability insurance for each of the Bell-206 helicopters is estimated at $5,000 per month ($105,000) and for each of the Bell-212 helicopters at $10,400 per month ($218,400).

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft

51. UNPROFOR requires two light passenger aircraft and two medium-cargo aircraft to move the reserve force and to move supplies into Sarajevo and the sectors. One of the cargo aircraft will be replaced by a larger aircraft effective 1 December 1992.

(i) Basic hire costs

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	2 081 400
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	1 207 400

52. It is estimated that each of the two light passenger aircraft will fly 60 hours per month at a rental cost of $59,000 per month, including salaries of the crew members ($495,600). It is also estimated that one cargo aircraft will fly 70 hours per month at a monthly rental cost of $60,000 ($252,000). The second cargo aircraft will fly 100 hours per month for 1.5 months at a monthly rental cost of $72,500 ($108,800) and will be replaced by an aircraft that will fly 80 hours per month for 2.7 months at a rental cost of $130,000 per month ($351,000).

(ii) Aviation fuel

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	644 300
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	853 900

53. The cost estimate is based on the cost of aviation fuel at $1 per gallon and the consumption of (a) 110 gallons of fuel per flying hour for each of the two passenger aircraft ($55,400); (b) 395 gallons of fuel per flying hour for one cargo aircraft for 4.2 months ($116,100); (c) 763 gallons of fuel per flying hour for another cargo aircraft for 1.5 months ($114,500); and (d) 2,600 gallons of fuel per flying hour for the new cargo aircraft for 2.7 months ($561,600). The cost of lubricants is estimated at $1,500 per month ($6,300).

(iv) Insurance

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	-
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	491 300

54. Provision is included in the cost estimate for the cost of third-party liability insurance at a rate of $5,500 per month for each of the two passenger aircraft ($46,200) and $5,980 per month for the two cargo aircraft ($25,100). In addition, war risk insurance in Sarajevo for the two cargo aircraft is calculated at the current rate of $100,000 per month ($420,000).

(c) Air crew subsistence allowance

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	558 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	570 700

55. The cost estimate includes provision for payment of accommodation allowance to helicopter crew personnel at a rate of $71,300 per month ($299,500) and cargo crew personnel at a rate of $25,100 per month ($105,400) in accordance with the terms of the rental contracts. The estimate also includes an amount of $165,800, representing payment of food allowance at a

rate of $20 per person per day for 50 air crew personnel for 129 days ($129,000), 11 air crew for 45 days ($9,900) and 16 air crew for 84 days ($26,900).

(d) Ground handling

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	188 700
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	235 200

56. The cost of ground handling charges for the 10 helicopters and 4 fixed-wing aircraft is estimated at $56,000 per month.

C. Transport operations

(a) Acquisition of vehicles

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	15 587 500
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	10 946 900

57. The proposed vehicle establishment for UNPROFOR is 1,190 United Nations-owned vehicles, which includes transport requirements for UNPROFOR headquarters, Sarajevo, the "pink zones", border crossings and monitoring of the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A total of 711 vehicles were purchased and delivered to the mission area and 220 vehicles are on order, but not yet delivered. Twenty of the 711 vehicles delivered to UNPROFOR were destroyed during the intense fighting in Sarajevo and the "pink zones", resulting in a net total of 691 vehicles. Those 20 vehicles must be replaced.

58. In addition to the 931 vehicles, an additional 259 vehicles are required in order to arrive at a full complement of 1,190 vehicles for full operation in all areas. The 259 additional vehicles to be acquired are shown below:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost (United States dollars)	Total cost (United States dollars)
Jeep, 4 x 4	169	24 000	4 056 000
Sedan, heavy	4	20 000	80 000
Sedan, medium	2	17 000	34 000
Sedan, light	7	12 000	84 000
Bus, light	22	19 000	418 000
Bus, medium	12	35 000	420 000
Pick-up van	19	18 000	342 000
Truck, crane	2	210 000	420 000
Truck, water	10	95 000	950 000
Truck, cargo heavy	2	60 000	120 000
Truck, fuel	5	160 000	800 000
Truck, aircraft refuelling	5	143 000	715 000
Subtotal	259		8 439 000
Freight at 15 per cent			1 265 900
Total	259		9 704 900

59. Twenty jeeps were destroyed during the intense fighting in Sarajevo and in the "pink zones". Owing to the ongoing hostility in Sarajevo and the "pink zones", it is anticipated that additional vehicles will be destroyed. Other vehicles will probably be severely damaged from serious accidents during the winter season.

60. For the above reasons, the cost estimate includes provision for 45 replacement jeeps at a cost of $1,242,000, including freight.

(b) Rental of vehicles

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	267 200
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	812 500

61. Since procurement of the full complement of UNPROFOR's vehicle establishment is still not complete and bearing in mind the lead-time for certain vehicles, it is anticipated that 50 transport vehicles will have to be rented, consisting of crane trucks, fuel trucks, truck tractors and buses for a period of 65 days at a rate of $250 per day.

(c) Repair, maintenance and spare parts

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	1 629 800
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	6 683 300

62. Provision is made for the purchase of spare parts, regular maintenance and accident damage for the entire fleet of 4,467 vehicles, including 3,277 contingent-owned vehicles (440 contingent-owned trailers are excluded). The cost of spare parts for United Nations-owned vehicles is estimated at 5 per cent of acquisition cost ($725,600) and at a rate of $330 per month per contingent-owned vehicle ($4,541,900). A 5 per cent reduction has been made for off-road vehicles ($263,400) for a net cost of $5,004,100. In addition, it is estimated that the monthly cost of third line maintenance and major accident/hostility damage repairs will be $210 per United Nations-owned vehicle and $400 per contingent-owned vehicle. The estimate is based on the need for commercial repair of 80 per cent of the United Nations-owned fleet ($667,200) and 20 per cent of the contingent-owned fleet ($1,100,400). A 5 per cent reduction has been made for off-road vehicles ($88,400) for a net cost of $1,679,200.

(d) Petrol, oil and lubricants

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	5 022 400
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	11 941 200

63. Estimates are based on requirements for 4,467 vehicles, including 1,190 United Nations-owned vehicles and 3,277 contingent-owned vehicles, and are based on an average consumption of 100 litres per vehicle per day at a daily cost of $21 per vehicle ($11,427,000). Provision is also made for the cost of oil and lubricants at 10 per cent of the cost of fuel ($1,142,700). A

5 per cent reduction has been made for off-road vehicles ($628,500) for a net cost of $11,941,200.

(e) Vehicle insurance

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	464 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	259 700

64. The cost of third-party liability insurance is estimated at $185 per vehicle per annum for both United Nations- and contingent-owned vehicles.

(f) Workshop equipment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	71 700
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	96 000

65. The requirements for minimal workshop equipment and non-expendable tools are estimated at $96,000 during this period.

7. Communications

(a) Communications equipment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	4 378 200
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	5 427 500

66. In order for UNPROFOR to carry out its mandate, it is imperative that the mission have the appropriate equipment for the smooth operation of the communications system in the mission area. Provision is made in the cost estimate for the acquisition of additional communications equipment required for all locations.

67. VHF equipment is required to cover the "pink zones", Sector Sarajevo, customs and immigration, monitoring of the no-fly zone and additional requirements for sector headquarters, medical unit, engineer unit and military police.

68. At present UNPROFOR's communication link to all areas of operations is by INMARSAT terminal provided by the signal battalion at an estimated operational cost of $1 million per month. When UNPROFOR's own fixed-lease satellite network becomes operational in March 1993, the mission will realize a savings of $975,000 a month as the estimated cost to operate UNPROFOR's own fixed-lease satellite network is estimated at $25,000 per month. The satellite equipment will also be connected to United Nations Headquarters in New York. In the meantime, provision is included for the acquisition of 17 additional INMARSAT terminals, including 11 for use in connection with monitoring the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and one INMARSAT base station terminal, which is also required for the no-fly zone.

69. Additional telephone network systems and rural telephone links are required for the extension of telephone lines from sector headquarters to all areas of operation.

70. Facsimile equipment is required to automate the transmission of facsimile messages within UNPROFOR headquarters and to cover additional requirements in all areas of operation.

71. Miscellaneous equipment requirements include: (a) uninterruptible power supply units to provide stable electricity to communications equipment; (b) antenna towers to be used in conjunction with VHF and rural telephone links; (c) equipment shelters to house communications equipment set up in sector headquarters; (d) foam packaging systems to provide adequate packaging of equipment for transporting shock-sensitive communications equipment; and (e) battery chargers to provide continuity of service of all VHF base stations.

72. The communications equipment to be acquired during this period is shown below:

Communications equipment	Number of units	Unit cost (United States dollars)	Total cost (United States dollars)
VHF			
Mobile sets	600	2 000	1 200 000
Repeaters	45	10 000	450 000
Base stations	130	2 000	260 000
Air-ground transceivers	14	8 000	112 000
Handie talkies	640	520	332 800
Antennas	175	1 000	175 000
Satellite equipment			
INMARSAT terminals	6	30 000	180 000
INMARSAT type C	11	15 000	165 000
INMARSAT base station	1	20 000	20 000
Telephone equipment			
Telephone exchange	1	135 000	135 000
Exchange - mini	33	5 000	165 000
Telephone set	500	200	100 000
Rural telephone links	30	12 000	360 000
Antennas	60	1 000	60 000
Fax equipment			
Fax cards	30	1 000	30 000
Fax software	30	400	12 000
Page scanner	30	2 000	60 000
Cryptofax	7	30 000	210 000
Plain fax	92	2 000	184 000
Miscellaneous equipment			
Uninterruptible power supply - large	10	15 000	150 000
Uninterruptible power supply - medium	6	10 000	60 000
Uninterruptible power supply - small	32	5 000	160 000
Antenna tower	26	5 000	130 000
Equipment shelter	6	10 000	60 000
Foam packaging	2	10 000	20 000
Battery charger	276	200	55 200
Subtotal			4 846 000
Freight at 12 per cent			581 500
Total			5 427 500

(b) Communication spare parts and supplies

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	626 700
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	1 770 000

73. Provision is made for the cost of spare parts required for both United Nations-owned and contingent-owned communications equipment. Civilian communication equipment requirements include replacement parts ($360,000), batteries ($90,000) and miscellaneous supplies ($60,000). Military communication equipment requirements consist of signal battalion equipment ($360,000) and equipment for the other 15 battalions ($900,000).

(c) Test and workshop equipment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	174 700
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	2 809 000

74. The cost estimate provides for United Nations-owned communications test and workshop equipment, military communications workshop equipment for 15 battalions, the acquisition of generator workshop equipment and electrical/refrigeration workshop equipment as shown below:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost (United States dollars)	Total cost (United States dollars)
Communications analyser	6	15 000	90 000
Systems analyser	2	25 000	50 000
Digital oscilloscope	2	20 000	40 000
Digital analyser controller	6	12 000	72 000
Digital multimeter	6	1 000	6 000
Frequency counter	2	2 000	4 000
Power meter	12	1 500	18 000
Radio frequency voltmeter	8	2 000	16 000
Transmission test set	2	8 000	16 000
Transmission test set, hand-held	10	3 000	30 000
Microwave spectrum analyser	3	28 000	84 000
Microwave frequency analyser	1	5 000	5 000
Work bench	20	2 000	40 000
Bench power supply	10	1 500	15 000
Rework station	2	5 000	10 000
Desoldering station	10	1 000	10 000

Description	Quantity	Unit cost (United States dollars)	Total cost (United States dollars)
Technician toolbox	12	1 500	18 000
Miscellaneous workshop equipment	10	15 000	150 000
Military test equipment	15	75 000	1 125 000
Miscellaneous military workshop equipment	15	25 000	375 000
Generator workshop equipment:			
Zagreb headquarters	1	50 000	50 000
Sector headquarters	5	25 000	125 000
Mechanic toolbox	16	1 500	24 000
Electrical workshop:			
Zagreb headquarters	1	30 000	30 000
Sector headquarters	5	15 000	75 000
Technician toolbox	20	1 500	30 000
Subtotal			2 508 000
Freight at 12 per cent			301 000
Total			2 809 000

(d) Commercial communications

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	9 150 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	6 407 200

75. The cost of commercial communications required by the mission in all areas of operation includes: (a) charges for three INMARSAT terminals for civilian use at $72,000 per month ($302,400) and three back-up terminals at $9,000 per month ($37,800); (b) 31 INMARSAT terminals for military use at $1,116,000 per month ($4,687,200); (c) 12 INMARSAT terminals for monitoring the no-fly zone at $30,000 per month ($111,000); (d) satellite lease charges for INTELSAT global beam at $7,100 per month ($29,800) and INTELSAT spot beam at $25,000 per month ($105,000); (e) New York Headquarters satellite communications costs at $100,000 per month ($420,000); (f) commercial telephone charges at $100,000 per month ($420,000) and mobile telephone charges at $30,000 per month ($126,000); and (g) telex, postage and pouch charges at $40,000 per month ($168,000). The costs associated with the use of

the INMARSAT terminals will decrease when the signals battalion is replaced by the United Nations-owned and operated system described in paragraph 68 above.

8. Miscellaneous equipment

(a) Repairs, maintenance and spare parts

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	499 200
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	335 000

76. It is estimated that $200,000 will be required for the repair and maintenance of office equipment, $90,000 for miscellaneous equipment and $45,000 for electronic data-processing equipment.

(b) Office furniture

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	503 700
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	685 000

77. The cost estimate provides for the acquisition of office furniture (desks, chairs, computer tables, etc.) for the mission's temporary headquarters in Zagreb, liaison offices, sectors and other offices in all areas of operation.

(c) Office equipment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	202 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	2 791 800

78. Provision is made in the cost estimate for the acquisition of various sizes of photocopy machines, electric typewriters and other miscellaneous equipment as follows:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost (United States dollars)	Total cost (United States dollars)
Copier, extra large	1	62 000	62 000
Copier, large	48	25 000	1 200 000
Copier, medium	53	9 000	477 000
Copier, small	72	4 000	288 000
Copier, extra small	100	2 000	200 000
Typewriter, electric	255	700	178 500
Shredder	155	240	37 200
Overhead projector	20	250	5 000
Calculator	100	70	7 000
Bar code reader	10	1 000	10 000
Facsimile machine	14	2 000	28 000
Subtotal			2 492 700
Freight at 12 per cent			299 100
Total			2 791 800

(d) Electronic data-processing equipment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	1 694 100
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	2 877 500

79. Allowance is made for the acquisition of electronic data-processing equipment consisting of desk-top computers complete with printers, laptop computers, servers and additional hardware and software as shown below:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost (United States dollars)	Total cost (United States dollars)
Desktop computer with printer	105	2 600	273 000
Uninterruptible power supply	100	450	45 000
Laptop computer with printer	228	3 900	889 200
Server and software	3	40 000	120 000
Local area network interface card	230	500	115 000
Local area network wires and supplies			80 000
Multi-connect repeater	20	1 900	38 000
Multi-user software	10	10 000	100 000
Single-user software	310	900	279 000
Test equipment	13	5 000	65 000
Workshop equipment	13	1 500	19 500
Miscellaneous supplies			25 000
Subtotal			2 048 700
Freight at 12 per cent			245 800
Subtotal			2 294 500
Customized office automation software			250 000
Development and implementation of border control software			300 000
Information software			33 000
Total			2 877 500

(e) Accommodation equipment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	2 085 700
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	6 773 800

80. Provision is included for accommodation equipment for military contingent personnel at the authorized strength of 15,068 at an average cost of $350 per person for items such as beds, lockers, side tables and so on ($5,273,800). An amount of $1,500,000 is also included for mess facilities in all locations.

(f) Medical and dental equipment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	7 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	250 000

81. Provision is made for the acquisition of medical and dental equipment to supplement the contingent-owned equipment, including equipment required by the medical unit for the clinics and first-aid stations to be established in some locations.

(g) Generators

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	11 654 400
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	4 125 400

82. The cost estimate includes provision for the acquisition of 185 generators and electrical equipment as follows:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost (United States dollars)	Total cost (United States dollars)
6 KVA	43	4 315	185 545
15 KVA	50	4 890	244 500
50 KVA	92	6 395	588 340
Cables and accessories	1 046	500	523 000
Distribution panels:			
Large	400	2 500	1 000 000
Medium	446	2 000	892 000
Small	250	1 000	250 000
Subtotal			3 683 385
Freight at 12 per cent			442 015
Total			4 125 400

(h) Information equipment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	-
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	389 200

83. The following equipment is required for UNPROFOR's public information activities:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost (United States dollars)	Total cost (United States dollars)
Betacam video editing suite	1	165 000	165 000
Video camera, large	2	49 500	99 000
Video camera, small	10	2 000	20 000
TV/VCR satellite receptor	12	1 500	18 000
Tape recorder	14	800	11 200
Radio editing suite	1	20 000	20 000
Shortwave radio	31	300	9 300
Photographic camera with lenses	1	3 000	3 000
Audiovisual accessories			2 000
Subtotal			347 500
Freight at 12 per cent			41 700
Total			389 200

(i) Observation equipment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	-
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	400 000

84. An amount of $400,000 is included for the acquisition of night observation devices, radars, and so on to supplement contingent-owned equipment.

(j) Field defence equipment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	14 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	300 000

85. Allowance is made for electronic mine detectors and observation towers.

(k) Fuel and water tanks

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	736 200
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	380 100

86. Fuel tanks are required in the sectors, liaison offices, logistics bases and other locations for the refuelling of vehicles and aircraft at landing strips away from the regular airports. Water tanks are also required in forward positions in the protected areas. The mission's total requirements are indicated below:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost (United States dollars)	Total cost (United States dollars)
Water tank	30	2 500	75 000
Fuel tank			
15,000 litres	15	5 000	75 000
7,500 litres	37	2 500	92 500
5,000 litres	53	2 000	106 000
400 litres	79	400	31 600
Total			380 100

(1) Other equipment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	1 648 200
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	1 000 000

87. An allowance is made for other equipment not budgeted elsewhere, including fans, air-conditioners, electric heaters, space heaters, maintenance tools and industrial-type shelving.

9. Supplies and services

(a) Audit services

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	13 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	6 100

88. Provision is made for the cost of external audit services.

(b) Official hospitality

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	1 800
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	9 000

89. This amount provides for limited hospitality to local dignitaries in the context of good will in the official interest of the mission.

(c) Contractual services

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	501 400
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	5 186 600

90. The cost estimate provides for the following contractual services: (a) laundry, dry-cleaning, tailoring and haircutting services for 15,068 contingent personnel at $1.50 per day ($2,893,100); (b) laundry and dry-cleaning for Field Service uniforms, overalls for mechanics, drivers uniforms and so on ($30,000); (c) maintenance and cleaning of premises, including garbage disposal for Force headquarters, sectors, logistics bases and all other locations ($420,000); (d) cleaning of septic tanks for Force headquarters, sectors, logistics bases and all other locations ($21,000); (e) hiring on contract of 216 suitably qualified staff from international companies to make up the shortfall in Field Service and General Service technical and administrative support staff at an average estimated cost of $3,830 per month per person, including wages, transportation, insurance and food allowance ($1,492,500); (f) commercial distribution of rations and fuel to all military components and other areas of operation ($210,000); and (g) miscellaneous other services not specified above ($120,000).

(d) Miscellaneous services

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	195 400
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	231 000

91. Provision is made for the cost of miscellaneous services, including bank charges, legal fees and miscellaneous claims and adjustments for both military and civilian staff ($168,000), as well as the treatment of military personnel in local hospitals currently estimated at 30 cases per month at $500 per case ($63,000).

(e) Public information services

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	170 400
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	207 000

92. The cost estimate provides for supplies required by the photographic section such as tapes, films and other materials, as well as the cost of printing materials such as posters, brochures, stickers, buttons and so on in the amount of $84,000.

93. The Director of Civil Affairs wishes to make the local population more aware of UNPROFOR's role in the area and provision is therefore included for the following additional requirements: (a) narration of radio programmes and translation of scripts ($15,000); (b) one cameraman editor, with camera ($60,000); (c) studio production ($30,000); (d) maintenance ($13,000); and (e) miscellaneous services ($5,000).

(f) Uniforms and clothing

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	903 900
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	2 021 100

94. Provision is made for the purchase of civilian uniforms such as protective clothing for mechanics, uniforms for drivers, mechanics, cleaners and clothing for fire-fighting personnel ($90,000), fragmentation jackets ($100,000), United Nations decals and flags ($60,000), accoutrements for military personnel consisting of blue berets, helmets, scarves and so on at an estimated cost of $35 per person for 15,068 contingent personnel, 393 military observers and 699 civilian police ($565,600) and winter uniforms and boots for 5,023 contingent personnel at $240 per person ($1,205,500).

(g) Field defence stores

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	740 800
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	520 000

95. Provision is made for the cost of barbed wire, gabion boxes, mine-clearing supplies and materials for field defence positions and various other materials for the establishment of observation posts, checkpoints and other defence posts as required, including replacement of defence stores and supplies due to wear and tear and during the winter season.

(h) Miscellaneous supplies

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	2 920 900
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	4 654 200

96. Provision under this heading includes office supplies ($273,000), sanitation and cleaning material ($273,000), electronic data-processing supplies ($42,000), photocopy paper and supplies ($210,000), subscriptions ($63,000) and medical supplies ($1,008,000), bedding and linens for 15,068 contingent personnel at $150 per person ($2,260,200) and items such as butane gas, kerosene, jerry cans, kitchen utensils, cutlery, United Nations medals and other supplies required by the mission ($525,000).

10. Freight and cartage

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	5 830 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	900 000

97. This provides for the cost of shipping and clearing charges not included elsewhere.

12. Support account for peace-keeping operations

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	1 430 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	1 332 400

98. In accordance with the methodology proposed for the funding of posts authorized from the support account for peace-keeping operations, provision is made here based on 8.5 per cent of the total cost of salaries, common staff costs and travel of the civilian staff members.

13. Integrated Management Information System

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	150 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	200 000

99. Provision is made for a proportional share of the 1992 financing of the Integrated Management Information System.

14. Staff assessment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	1 500 000
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	1 887 300

100. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under budget line items 3 (a) and (b). The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

15. Income from staff assessment

12 January 1992 - 14 October 1992 revised apportionment	(1 500 000)
15 October 1992 - 20 February 1993 cost estimate	(1 887 300)

101. The staff assessment requirements provided for under expenditure budget line item 14 have been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and is credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 (X) A of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNPROFOR budget.

ANNEX VI

Cost estimate of the United Nations Protection Force for the period from 21 February 1993 to 20 February 1994: supplementary information

1. The cost estimate for the period from 21 February 1993 to 20 February 1994 has been calculated on the same basis as the cost estimate for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993 with the following exceptions.

(a) Number of military personnel

2. The number of contingent personnel has been reduced by 340, the authorized strength of the signals units. In addition, the cost estimate provides for the 300 members of the construction engineer unit only through the end of April 1993. It was originally envisaged that this unit would be required only for four months.

(b) Civilian staff

3. Civilian staff costs in respect of both international and locally recruited staff have been calculated inclusive of a 10 per cent vacancy factor.

(c) Premises

4. No provision is made for the rental of premises for troop accommodation since it is assumed that by this time all troops will be accommodated either in Government-provided barracks or in United Nations-provided prefabricated housing. Provision is included, however, for the rental of 84 private homes for civilian police offices, the building in Sarajevo and MCCC offices in Zagreb.

5. The monthly cost estimate for fuel for generators has been reduced by 50 per cent for six months.

ANNEX VII

Proposed staffing table

	Professional and above									GS and FS						
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	FS	Senior GS	GS	Total	Local staff	Contractual	Grand total
Office of the Force Commander	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		2	-	1	1	2	-	-	4
Civil Affairs																
Headquarters staff	-	-	-	3	4	12	4	-	23	-	5	13	18	17	-	58
Liaison	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	6	-	-	5	5	3	-	14
Sectors	-	-	-	5	6	19	5	-	35	-	-	27	27	26	-	88
Borders	-	-	-	1	5	20	27	27	80	-	-	6	6	54	-	140
Subtotal	-	-	-	10	16	54	37	27	144	-	5	51	56	100	-	300
Administration																
Director	-	-	1	-	-	1	1		3	-	1	5	6	-	-	9
Administrative services	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		1	-	-	2	2	-	-	3
Finance	-	-	-	-	1	2	-		3	-	4	10	14	12	-	29
Human resources	-	-	-	-	1	2	2		5	-	-	11	11	12	-	28
Procurement	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	8	-	2	8	10	20	-	38
Sectoral administration	-	-	-	-	1	7	-		8	17	-	28	45	486	-	539
Technical services	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		2	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
Communications	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		2	22	-	5	27	32	56	117
General services	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	3	13	4	1	38	43	51	17	124
Transport	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	25	-	1	26	39	40	106
Special projects	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	6	-	-	3	3	4	-	13
Building management	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	6	4	-	-	4	72	103	185
Subtotal	-	-	1	3	10	21	19	4	58	72	8	113	193	728	216	1 195
Convoy protection	-	-	-	1	7	6	7	-	21	16	-	27	43	48	-	112
Total	1	1	1	14	33	81	63	31	225	88	14	192	294	876	216	1 611

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ANNEX VIII

Civilian staff and related costs of the United Nations Protection Force

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Number of persons	Number of months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs		
			Salary	Common staff costs	Assessment	Salary	Common staff costs	Assessment
International staff:								
Under-Secretary-General	1	4.2	119.7	49.5	50.1	41.9	17.3	17.5
Assistant Secretary-General	1	4.2	111.6	45.4	45.4	39.1	15.9	15.9
D-2	1	4.2	97.9	37.8	37.6	34.3	13.2	13.2
D-1	13	4.2	91.7	34.9	34.1	417.2	158.8	155.2
D-1	1	2.7	91.7	34.9	34.1	20.6	7.9	7.7
P-5	26	4.2	83.8	31.9	29.8	762.6	290.3	271.2
P-5	7	2.7	83.8	31.9	29.8	132.0	50.2	46.9
P-4	75	4.2	72.2	27.5	23.6	1 895.3	721.9	619.5
P-4	6	2.7	72.2	27.5	23.6	97.5	37.1	31.9
P-3	56	4.2	60.3	23.0	17.4	1 181.9	450.8	341.0
P-3	7	2.7	60.3	23.0	17.4	95.0	36.2	27.4
P-2	31	4.2	48.9	18.6	12.1	530.6	201.8	131.3
Field Service	72	4.2	40.5	44.3	13.3	1 020.6	1 116.4	335.2
Field Service	16	2.7	40.5	44.3	13.3	145.8	159.5	47.9
Senior General Service	14	4.2	44.3	16.8	10.1	217.1	82.3	88.7
General Service	165	4.2	32.9	12.5	11.8	1 900.0	721.9	681.5
General Service	27	2.7	32.9	12.5	11.8	199.9	75.9	71.7
Subtotal	519					8 731.1	4 157.4	2 903.5
Vacancy rate (35%)						(3 055.9)	(1 455.1)	(1 016.2)
Total, international	519					5 675.2	2 702.3	1 887.3
Local staff	828	4.2	6.0	1.8	-	1 738.8	521.6	-
Local staff	48	2.7	6.0	1.8	-	64.8	19.5	-
Subtotal	876				-	1 803.6	541.1	-
Vacancy rate (20%)						(360.7)	(108.2)	-
Total, local	876					1 442.9	432.9	-
Grand total	1 395					7 118.1	3 135.2	1 887.3

ANNEX IX

Vehicle establishment of the United Nations Protection Force

Vehicle type	Administration	Technical services	Communications	Human resources	Finance	General services	Field support	Procurement	Transport	Building maintenance	Civil police	Civil affairs	Pool	Force reserve	Force commander	Military observers	Military	Total
Sedan, heavy	1											1	5		2		1	10
Sedan, medium		2							1		1		2			1	6	13
Sedan, light	2		5	2	2	7	1	7	12	10	107	25	21		2	12	62	277
Jeep, light	1		19			4	26		11	15	160	146	66	84	2	89	68	760
Jeep, medium									2				15	16				33
Bus, light						2	10		6	5		5	7				5	40
Bus, medium									6				9					15
Trucks:																		
cargo, light									1								1	2
cargo, medium			5			1	6		7	4			15					38
cargo, heavy			1						1									2
ambulance														5				5
crane			1										1					2
fuel									15									15
water									10									10
sewage									5									5
various			1			4	4		9	1								19
Forklift			2						2									4
	4	2	34	2	2	18	47	7	88	35	277	177	141	105	6	102	143	1 190

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/742
S/24869
30 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 27 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the Joint Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Balkan and Regional Countries, held at Istanbul on 25 November 1992, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Hikmet Cetin, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey (see annex).

The following countries were represented at the Conference: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia and Turkey. Italy attended the Conference as an observer. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina was unable to participate in the Conference, owing to physical difficulties in reaching Istanbul from Sarajevo.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Joint Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Balkan and Regional Countries, held at Istanbul on 25 November 1992

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Balkan and Regional Countries,

Profoundly concerned about the internecine fighting in the former Yugoslavia which has been causing tragic loss of human life and material damage, and about consequences for the countries of the region, in particular Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, and of potential spillover effects of the use of force in Kosovo, Vojvodina, Sandzak and the Republic of Macedonia, with the risk of drawing the countries of the region into conflict,

Particularly worried about the extremely tense situation in Kosovo and conscious of the fact that further escalation of the tension is dangerous for peace and stability in the region,

Determined to assume their inherent responsibility in the region, based on the historical ties which link the countries of the region with each other for reasons of common geography, history and culture,

Recalling and reaffirming their commitment to all the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions,

Reaffirming their full support for the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and in particular for the proposal by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the Conference on the constitutional structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the context of their commitment to the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, a/

Noting with grave concern the human drama and tragic events which having started in the northern part of the former Yugoslavia are now spreading to the south,

Noting in particular the report of the Special Rapporteur, appointed following the special session of the Commission on Human Rights to investigate the human rights situation in the former Yugoslavia, which makes clear that massive and systematic violations of human rights and grave breaches of international humanitarian law continue in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Muslims overwhelmingly being the victims,

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a/ A/45/859, annex.

Fully conscious that delay, hesitation and errors in conveying the resolve of the international community against the ongoing violation of internationally acclaimed principles in the former Yugoslavia set an unfavourable and dangerous precedent for peace and stability in the Balkans and beyond,

1. Resolutely declares that any acquisition of territory by force and any practice of "ethnic cleansing" is unlawful and unacceptable, will not be permitted and will have to be reversed, and that all refugees must be enabled to return in peace to their former homes;

2. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to respect strictly the territorial integrity, independence, sovereignty and national identity of all the States of the former Yugoslavia;

3. Condemns refusals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly by the Bosnian Serb paramilitary forces, to comply with the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, demanding that they fulfil immediately their obligations;

4. Firmly believes that Sarajevo, as the symbol of Bosnia and Herzegovina's statehood, must be saved at all costs and the shock waves that its fall would send throughout the former Yugoslavia, to the Balkans, indeed to the whole of Europe, must be prevented, and requests the Foreign Ministers of countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to consider meeting in Sarajevo as soon as possible;

5. Opposes grave discrimination on ethnical or religious grounds, especially in the regions noted for their rich heritage of cultural, religious, ethnical and national multiplicity;

6. Demands all necessary steps to be taken jointly for the restoration and repair of the historical, religious and cultural heritage in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, which embodies the common values of the peoples of the world;

7. Calls upon the relevant international organizations to urgently establish militarily protected safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

8. Also calls upon the relevant international organizations to establish, effectively operate and protect a maximum possible number of corridors for the transport of humanitarian relief goods;

9. Urges the rapid deployment of United Nations observers on the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with operative paragraph 16 of United Nations Security Council resolution 787 (1992) and further urges the United Nations Security Council to examine the possibility of deploying forces in Kosovo, Vojvodina and Sandzak, as well as in the Republic of Macedonia, to contain the extremely explosive situation reigning in these areas, taking into consideration the relevant decisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

10. Strongly urges all parties concerned to exercise the greatest moderation and restraint over Kosovo, and particularly federal authorities (Serbia-Montenegro) to use their influence to ensure continued involvement of Serbian authorities in the Geneva Conference-brokered talks on the situation in Kosovo; the Serbian authorities, as well as the Kosovan leadership to cooperate with the Conference; and all the sides to contain extremist elements under their control;

11. Warns that the spread of the conflict to other areas would lead to unforeseeable consequences and would have to be stopped by most resolute actions of the international community;

12. Calls upon the international community to review the necessity of the recognition of the Republic of Macedonia and the positive effects on peace and cooperation in the Balkans, including the membership of this republic in the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

13. Supports the convening of a special session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to discuss the report of its Special Rapporteur, Mr. Mazowiecki, and the initiative to determine those personally accountable for crimes against humanity;

14. Calls upon the international community to contribute to the promotion of independent and objective information in the former Yugoslavia and requests all parties concerned to cooperate with the United Nations, in particular with the United Nations Protection Force, in the intensification of their information activities;

15. Urges the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to convene in December a ministerial meeting of the Conference in order to undertake the necessary steps to implement its statement of principles and enhance the effectiveness of the Conference, referring in this context to the recently made French proposal;

16. Calls for an early reactivation of Balkan cooperation revived in 1988 in Belgrade which has been interrupted upon the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia;

17. Decides to hold consultations, at the level of senior officials, open to all Balkan and neighbouring States to meet periodically, or when necessary, to review the developments related to the crisis in the former Yugoslavia, to coordinate approaches, to prepare recommendations to their respective Governments and to consider the best ways and means to assist the Geneva Conference, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations aimed at a peaceful and speedy resolution of the conflict;

18. Decides to communicate copies of the present Declaration to the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Community.